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The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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No. 34,109 44/92

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

GM Chairman Quits Post Under Fire From Board

Stempel Hopes Move Will 'End the Chaos' At the U.S. Automaker

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Robert C. Stempel resigned Monday as chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors Corp., the victim of the biggest boardroom coup in the modern history of U.S. corporations.

The board of directors of GM, the largest manufacturer in the United States, immediately asked Mr. Stempel to stay on until a successor could be named, probably at the board's next meeting in New York next Monday.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Stempel ended two weeks of speculation that his days as head of GM were near an end, speculation he said contributed to his move.

"I could not in good conscience continue to watch the effects of rumors and speculation that have undermined and slowed the efforts of General Motors people to make this a stronger, more efficient, effective organization," Mr. Stempel said in a statement issued from GM's corporate headquarters in Detroit.

Mr. Stempel said he hoped his resignation would "end the chaos of the past several weeks."

John G. Smale, chairman of the executive committee of the GM board of directors and a leader in the recent campaign to dump Mr. Stempel, issued a statement with rapid praise for him and said the board would now get on with the business of dealing with GM's problems.

"We understand Bob's decision and extend to him our gratitude for contributions throughout his distinguished career at General Motors," Mr. Smale said. "We will now concentrate on what must be done in light of Mr. Stempel's resignation and will announce our management changes as soon as practicable."

The removal of Mr. Stempel is aimed at stanching the losses in GM's core North American auto operations and is likely to have less impact on its European operations, analysts told The Associated Press.

But Mr. Stempel's forced resignation clears the way for executives who turned around GM's European vehicle operations to stem record losses in the company's core business of making cars and trucks, analysts told Bloomberg Business News.

John F. Smith Jr., who helped oversee GM's return to profitability in Europe in the 1980s as vice chairman, could be given the title of chief operating officer, analysts said. And replacing Mr. Smith, they said, could give the GM board a chance to elevate J. Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, credited with helping Mr. Smith turn around GM's European car operations. Mr. Lopez was named GM's vice president of worldwide purchasing in a management shake-up in April.

GM's North American operations posted a loss of more than \$5 billion last year and has continued to lose billions this year, while Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. have begun to eat into GM's share of the truck and auto market. In December, GM announced it was eliminating 74,000 jobs and 21 manufacturing plants.

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Chancellor Kohl being congratulated by, from left, Premier Bernhard Vogel of Thuringia and Peter Hintze, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Union, after Mr. Kohl's re-election as chairman of the Christian Democrats on Monday at a party congress.

Kohl Sounds Alarm Over Refugee Influx A 'State of Emergency' Is Possible If the Flood Continues, He Warns

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl warned Monday of a national state of emergency "if the country does not halt the influx of refugees."

The chancellor, who has spent the past three years arguing that Germany can overcome the hardships of reunification without major sacrifice, also confirmed a sharp reversal of course and endorsed tax increases.

After months of watching quietly as the German economy slips toward recession and a virus of anti-foreigner violence spreads throughout the country, Mr. Kohl delivered the urgent and pessimistic message that his critics and, in recent months, even his closest advisers had implored him to send.

"This is the hour of truth," Mr. Kohl said at the start of a convention in Düsseldorf of his Christian Democratic Union, which re-elected him chairman.

The address was the "blood, sweat and tears" speech long advocated by many German politicians as a wake-up call to a country suffering from a soaring deficit, high inflation, rampant unemployment in the changing East, a muddled identity, growing dissatisfaction with the political system, and an epidemic of assaults against refugees and Jewish memorials.

It was also, a Kohl aide said, the chancellor's attempt to save himself from the political crises that threaten to wipe out President George Bush, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister John Major, all of whom are in decline because of troubled economic conditions and voter dissatisfaction.

He described Germany's soaring deficit, the \$265 billion debt left over from Communist East Germany and the continuing need to pump \$100 billion annually into the struggling east as "a dramatic situation in the history of our people."

"Friends, let's not fool ourselves," Mr. Kohl said. "United Germany needs more than just a continuation of old policies."

Despite the choice of a friendly audience, only a smattering of applause greeted Mr. Kohl's call for Germans to stop sitting "in the grandstands of German unity" and start making sacrifices, including the postponement of further cuts in the workweek, already the world's shortest at 37 hours.

With 60,000 foreign refugees a month entering Germany, more than those taken in by the rest of Europe combined, Mr. Kohl again demanded that the opposition Social Democratic Party agree to scrap the country's absolute guarantee of political asylum.

"This influx is rising from month to month, leading to unbearable conditions in our cities and towns," the chancellor said. "If we do not act, we face the danger of a deep crisis of confidence in our democratic state, yes, even a national state of emergency."

Mr. Kohl wants to replace Germany's constitutional guarantee of asylum, which is a post-war atonement for Nazi abuses, with a limited right and a law allowing refugees to be turned away at the border if they arrive from countries that Germany considers non-emergency.

Mr. Kohl's speech comes after months of criticism that he has elected to ride out the major crises facing the country. The call for new taxes is an attempt to halt an avalanche of political abuse that has rained down on Mr. Kohl since he raised taxes in 1990, only months after winning re-election on the promise that reunification would require no new taxes.

The chancellor could not bring himself to say the word "taxes," referring Monday only to unspecified "income enhancements" that he proposes for 1995.

The call for tax increases will satisfy the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, which last month agreed to a slight cut in interest rates only after Mr. Kohl said he would impose greater discipline on a ballooning government budget. The bank's president, Helmut Schlesinger, warned Monday of a "weakening economy," and the German Economics Ministry has lowered its growth-rate forecast for 1993 to 1 to 1.5 percent from 2.5 percent.

Mr. Kohl's sharp words on the refugee issue — which according to a new survey in Der Spiegel magazine 96 percent of Germans consider a "foreigner problem" — come after the 10th consecutive weekend of widespread anti-refugee violence.

In addition to attacks on foreigners in six cities, far-right extremists assaulted two more memorials to Jewish victims of Nazi oppression. Vandals destroyed portions of a Jewish synagogue in Berlin.

See GERMANY, Page 2

Russia Arrests a Dissident Scientist

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service MOSCOW — A scientist who objected to what he calls Russia's ongoing development of chemical weapons has been imprisoned for allegedly revealing state secrets in what Moscow human-rights activists said Monday was the first such case in recent years.

Russian security police also detained and then released two other scientists and seized documents from their apartments and from three newspaper offices here, according to those involved. Human-rights activists said they feared that the arrest signified a rightward shift in the government and a resurgence of power for the old security bureaucracies.

"It's certainly not in the spirit of our times," said Leonard Niki-shev, science editor of the Moscow News, one of the publications visited by the security police. "I can only guess that the military-industrial complex is trying to intimidate us and those who cooperate with us, so the free press won't feel so free."

The arrested scientist, Vii Mirzayanov, stated in an article in Moscow News and an interview with the Baltimore Sun that Russia had been pursuing research on a new, more toxic chemical weapon. Such research would go against any international agreements. But it might be seen to run counter to the spirit of statements by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet president, and by Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, who have urged a global ban on chemical arms.

A spokesman for Russia's security ministry, successor to the Soviet KGB, said Monday that Mr. Mirzayanov had been formally charged with unauthorized disclosure of state secrets. The spokesman said Mr. Mirzayanov remained in prison while the investigation, which could last three months, continued. Mr. Mirzayanov and Ley Fyodorov alleged in September that scientists in Moscow had developed a new chemical weapon more toxic than anything in the U.S. arsenal. The new weapon was tested in Uzbekistan earlier this year, the scientists said.

See ARREST, Page 2

Resurgent Perot Makes for Delicate Campaign Endgame

By Robin Toner New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Ross Perot's climb in the polls, which shook the political terrain last week, may be leveling off, strategists in the Clinton campaign say.

And some political professionals suggest that his remarkable ascension over the weekend of Republican dirty tricks could feed voter doubts about a man criticized in the past as seeing conspiracies all around.

But the resurgence of the Perot candidacy has turned the endgame of this campaign into a delicate affair. Thus the 1992 presidential campaign is ending as it began, with strategists in both major parties trying to chart, quantify, defend or turn to their advantage Mr. Perot's mercurial candidacy.

In the last week, both the Bush and Clinton camps have come to realize that reports of Mr. Perot's political insignificance were premature.

Unlike other recent independent candidates, who were fading by this point in the electoral season, Mr. Perot had both a place in three presidential debates and the money for major television advertising. One question has come to loom over the Democratic and Republican campaigns: Can the Texas billionaire go beyond the 15 percent to 20 percent in the polls he had by week's end?

Part of the answer may be in the reaction to the broadcast on Sunday night of a CBS News program in which Mr. Perot made the accusations that Republicans had plotted to disrupt his daughter's wedding and wiretap his office. Will it resurrect the damaging image of "inspector Perot," created last spring during the initial phase of his campaign? Or will it make him appear as he wants to appear, as the feisty Texan willing to defend hearth and home against politicians willing to do anything to win?

So far, both campaigns have been wary of directly taking on Mr. Perot, and running the risk of driving his supporters to the opposition's camp.

Moreover, Mr. Perot's candidacy is a help to the Republicans in some states, primarily in the Midwest, and a help to the Democrats in others, primarily in the South. This means that their strategy and their approach to Mr. Perot must be carefully calibrated and regionally focused.

There is a school of thought, held by some of Governor Bill Clinton's strategists, that Mr. Perot may be a self-correcting problem. The debates and his advertising blitz provided the Texan with his own "convention bubble," this analysis goes, but as the voters draw closer to Election Day their concerns will reassert themselves.

Some Democrats argue that the recent round of polls showing a tightening race will See PEROT, Page 2

Tax? Italy's Grocers Won't Pay the Price

And Almost All Already Owe the Mafia

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service ROME — For most Italians, the country's street-corner grocery stores, the alimentari, are as familiar as the pasta and prosciutto they sell, or the high prices they charge or the offhand manners that tell the customer who really comes first.

Today, though, they turned really mean. In a sports stadium on the outskirts of Rome, about 10,000 shopkeepers gathered to protest the government's new austerity measures — the latest in a series of demonstrations inspired by Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's proposals to increase taxes, cut spending and start to balance the country's books.

As the measures have made uneven progress through parliament in recent weeks, just about everybody, from airline pilots to customs clerks, has gone on strike or joined other protests.

But the shopkeepers' meeting, inaugurating a week of other demonstrations, had a special place, because it evoked two elements of Italian life as familiar as the shopkeepers themselves — tax evasion and the Mafia.

Specifically, the shopkeepers were protesting Mr. Amato's proposal for a law requiring all self-employed people to declare a minimum taxable income equivalent to 200,000, an amount similar to that earned by lower-ranking public servants and lower than the suspected income of most of Italy's 6 million self-employed.

"This is the most iniquitous tax ever to have been imposed in the last 50 years," read a leaflet distributed among a crowd of shopkeepers chanting an Italian expletive that is unprintable in a pure translation but means something along the lines of: "Get lost, Amato."

Franco Colucci, chairman of a professional organization representing 1.2 million small traders, called it a "scandal" that a government made up of political parties mired in corruption should even consider levying the tax.

What most angered the participants, their leaders said, was that they were already taxed up to the hilt as it was — by the Mafia, which routinely demands protection money from stores in many parts of Italy, particularly in Sicily.

"At least 50 percent of us are forced to pay a minimum tax on the dot and in cash to organized crime, without the slightest possibility of any evasion," said Sergio Elie, head of a guild representing 260,000 bar, restaurant and hotel-owners.

That contention goes undisputed by most Italians. But the authorities argue that the self-employed — in part the driving force behind the boom years of the 1980s that propelled Italy into the top six of the world's industrialized economies — routinely undervalue their earnings on their tax returns.

"We have 4 to 5 million tax evaders," Finance Minister Giovanni Goria said Monday, explaining why the authorities were trying to introduce the across-the-board minimum tax. In August, the authorities issued statistics showing that on average, the nation's taxpayers, their See GROCERS, Page 6

At El Alamein, Last Farewell to Friends

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service EL ALAMEIN, Egypt — Otho R. Harding, a 74-year-old farmer from New Zealand, walked slowly with a cane down a row of tombstones.

His wife, Allison, followed several paces behind until he stopped at a simple stone marker. He bent to lay a red paper poppy at its base.

For the first time in 50 years, Mr. Harding stood before the grave of his brother, Rollo, who was wounded next to him in the battle of El Alamein and whom he carried 2 miles (3 kilometers) to the rear for treatment before he died.

"This has always been a shadow hanging over us," Mrs. Harding said. "My husband was the serious, older brother who promised to bring the young one home."

The 50th anniversary of the battle of El Alamein, an event that drew Prime Minister John Major of Britain, Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy of France, a low-level German delegation and other officials, has also drawn hundreds of veterans, most well over 70, for what many say is their final visit to the battlefield.

While the officials paid homage Sunday to El Alamein's political and military significance, the men who fought here, the women who lost husbands here and the children who lost fathers carried out private pilgrimages.

"There are people who come here to glorify war or talk about this great victory," said Dr. David L. Cropp, who was a medical officer in the British Army. "But not us. We come to say farewell to our friends."

The two-week push through the Axis lines saw the British 8th Army under General Bernard Montgomery send Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps into retreat and eventual defeat. The 8th Army, which included Australian, New Zealand, South African, Greek, French and Canadian units, lost 13,000 men killed, wounded or missing, Marshal Rommel's forces, which included Italian troops, lost 59,000 killed, wounded, or captured.

The defeat of the Axis forces in North Africa was considered a turning point in World War II.

The opening artillery barrage by some 800 guns on the night of Oct. 23, 1942, unleashed a cacophony of explosions that could be heard in Alexandria, 75 miles away.

Fifty years later, it was often the widows, or the children who lost fathers, who had the hardest time here, seeking to cope with an emptiness that had filled a lifetime.

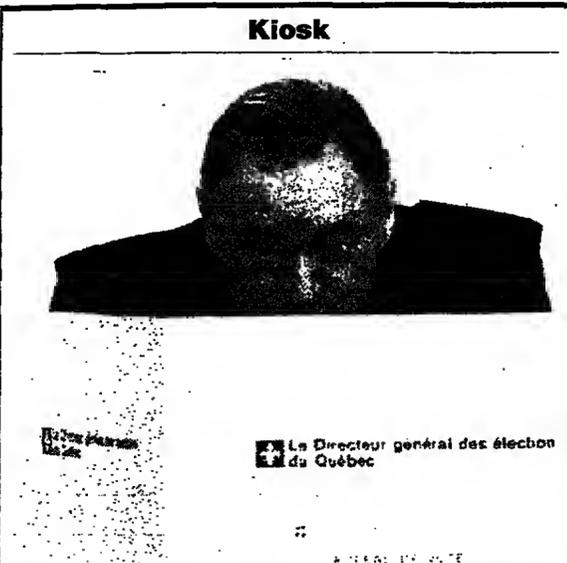
Dennis Young, 62, who once played on New Zealand's national rugby team, held a cardboard box in his hand. He delicately lifted out a few campaign medals and some black and white photographs of soldiers dressed in khaki shorts.

"When the battle was fought he was a 12-year-old boy. His father was a 38-year-old volunteer who was among the first infantrymen to assault the German fortifications.

"We didn't have a lot of friends, so there were few visitors," Mr. Young said. "When the doorbell rang I always ran to the back shed because I was afraid someone was coming to tell us my father had been killed. I had three or four false alarms, then one day I ran and it was the real thing."

"My mother never got over it," he said.

"Around this time of year she was a very sad See BATTLE, Page 6



REFERENDUM IN CANADA — Jacques Parizeau, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, voting Monday in the referendum on constitutional changes. He led the "no" campaign. More than 80 percent of registered voters were expected to vote.

Shipwreck on the Black Sea

MOSCOW (AP) — Rescuers pulled 36 people out of the sea Monday after a fishing ship carrying more than 200 passengers — many Georgian war refugees — nearly sank in a storm on the Black Sea, the Russian Navy said. There was no word on how many of the passengers may have drowned. Most of those aboard the fishing vessel Argo were women and children. They were believed to be refugees from the two-month civil war in Georgia's separatist Abkhazia region.

General News World John Major call an election if he was defeated on the Maastricht treaty issue? Page 2

Business/Finance IKEA, the Swedish furnishings retailer, will buy 77 Habitat stores. Page 15

Special Report Art fairs blossom as an alternative market. Arts and Antiques. Pages 9-12

Weather Page 2

A Call Goes Up For Names of ANC Torturers

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG — Mwezi Tswala was just past his 30th birthday when he left his wife and child, headed off into the African bush and joined the exiled African National Congress's guerrilla army to wage war on apartheid.

The year was 1975. For the soft-spoken Mr. Tswala, it was the start of an odyssey that delivered him — for four and a half years — into a prison camp so horrific that he said he was reduced to a "human skeleton" while he watched four fellow anti-apartheid warriors slowly perish of malnutrition.

But the most shattering part of the experience for Mr. Tswala was not the jail, it was the jailers. They were not members of the apartheid regime. They were commanders of Spear of the Nation, the guerrilla army he had joined.

They tortured him, Mr. Tswala said, along with many others deemed to be dissidents, infiltrators or spies.

"I don't hate these beasts, nor do I hold grudges," said Mr. Tswala, who leads a support group for 200 former inmates of ANC prison camps in Angola, Tanzania and Uganda during the 1980s. "But I would like them to be publicly named and their crimes publicly identified, so they'll never be able to hold public office in this country."

Rumors of torture and detention without trial in ANC prison camps surfaced in the 1980s, and spotty details began to emerge after the ANC was legalized by the Pretoria government in 1990, bringing anti-apartheid exiles back into South Africa. But the first wave of reports got lost in the general sense of goodwill created by the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, from prison in 1990 and the start of multiparty negotiations to create a new, nonracial political order.

Now the issue has caught a strong second wind, generated by the release last week of an ANC internal inquiry. The inquiry confirmed that there had been widespread torture and some executions in the prison camps but stopped short of naming the perpetrators.

New interest in the issue also was raised this weekend by the identification in two South African newspapers of alleged torturers and See ANC, Page 6

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CAMPAIGN '92 / ANGRY ALLEGATIONS

ELECTION NOTES

Bush Vows Jobs, Exports and Health Care

DENVER — President George Bush, moving beyond sharp attacks on Governor Bill Clinton's character and trustworthiness, promised Monday that his top priorities in a second term would be creating jobs, increasing exports and providing health care to all Americans.

"The best time to move is when you're re-elected — so more elections ahead, no worry about the future politics," Mr. Bush said. "Just get the people's business done and do it fast."

His speech here was billed as the most definitive answer yet to a persistent question about Mr. Bush: Where does he want to take America? How would a second term differ from the first? It's a question frequently framed as "the vision thing."

Mr. Bush said there are more than a dozen parts to his second-term agenda but "three really dwarf all others."

"First," he said, "America really needs jobs." He added that he would push for a capital gains tax cut and incentives for small business.

Second, he said he would seek new markets for American exports by pushing Congress to ratify the new trade agreement with Canada and Mexico.

"This is the bottom line," he said. "More trade creates more American high-paying jobs."

The third priority was his health-care program. "The need for action is urgent," Mr. Bush said. He has proposed a voucher system to help lower-income Americans buy health insurance. He would cap damages in malpractice suits and offer incentives for enrollment in lower-cost plans.

He said he would meet with all 100 members of Congress after the election — perhaps as many as 150 new lawmakers — and "shape a legislative package in a way that will guarantee swift passage." (AP)

Bush May Miss a Major Economic Milestone

WASHINGTON (AP) — The economy is about to mark a milestone — surpassing the level of goods and services that peaked in 1990 — but the good news may be of little comfort to President Bush's re-election effort.

After three quarters of decline and six quarters of paltry growth, the gross domestic product totaled a seasonally adjusted rate of \$4.89 trillion during the April-June quarter of this year. The peak was \$4.9 trillion, hit during the second quarter of 1990, just before the recession began. And virtually all economists believe a Commerce Department report Tuesday will show that output grew enough in the July-September period to top that.

At that point, in economic parlance, the recovery will be over and the expansion will begin. But instead of underscoring the economy's rebound, passage of the milestone only emphasizes how long it has taken to get there.

"The problem is not that we've had the worst recession, it's that we've had the worst recovery," said Mark Zandi of Regional Financial Associates in West Chester, Pennsylvania. "We're experiencing growth, but it's not strong enough to make us feel good about where we are and where we're headed." (AP)

Old Black Magic, Negative Ads, Isn't Working

WASHINGTON — President Bush's advertising barrage has been unrelenting: Governor Clinton may raise taxes on the middle class. Two Clintons, their faces obscured by gray dots, taking both sides of every issue. Mr. Clinton dissembling on the draft as his negative image stars from a Time magazine cover. Average-looking people on the street calling Mr. Clinton untrustworthy.

But the ads appear to have had little effect on the presidential campaign. While Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton and the independent Ross Perot are spending a combined \$100 million on televised propaganda, analysts say the race is being shaped mainly by news coverage, talk shows and public opinion about the ailing economy.

"When you have debates and 93 million people watch, and nightly coverage on the news, those things are more credible than advertising," said a Republican advertising man, Don Sipple, who worked for Mr. Bush in the primaries. "Viewers have watched the president for 12 years. They have formed conclusions about him. That is very hard to undo in the context of a political campaign."

Perhaps, in 1992, it is "going positive" that works. Ross Perot's rise has coincided with a two-pronged television blitz: 60-second issue spots that denounce "politics as usual," and half-hour "informationals" that have moved from economic charts to image-building.

"People are cynical and skeptical about the whole process," said Frank Greer, a Clinton media consultant. Paul Weyrich, the president of the Free Congress Foundation, said: "People for the last 20 years have been saying Congress is dreadful and my congressman is wonderful. Now people have come to the opposite conclusion: My congressman is dreadful." (WP)

Limits on Terms: Clear Support in 14 States

FARMINGTON HILLS, Michigan — Voters in 14 states are overwhelmingly supporting a movement to limit the time their legislators can remain in office, one of the strongest anti-Washington messages the public has sent Congress in recent decades.

According to election surveys, almost 70 percent of the voters in the 14 states say they are likely to approve ballot initiatives Nov. 3 that typically will limit their senators to two six-year terms and House members to three two-year terms.

Term-limit advocates say their movement is nothing less than a frontal assault on Congress. In California, a state considering congressional term limits, the pollster Mervin Field was stumped by the 4-to-1 support he recently found for the proposal there. "I call it a bad idea whose time has come," he said. (WP)

Bush to Gorbachev: It's All in the Campaign

WASHINGTON — The former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said in an interview published on Sunday that President Bush told him to disregard campaign rhetoric in which Mr. Bush claims sole credit for the U.S. victory in the Cold War.

"Bush warned me privately not to pay attention to what he would say during the presidential campaign," Mr. Gorbachev was quoted as telling The New Yorker magazine in a telephone interview three weeks ago. "I suppose these are necessary things in a campaign. But if this idea is serious, then it is a very big delusion." (Reuters)

Quote-Unquote

Ross Perot, at a campaign rally in New Jersey: "Which one of the three candidates would you want your daughter to marry?" (AP)

Away From the Hustings

- A report released by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching said that allowing parents to choose their children's schools primarily benefits children of better-educated parents, does not necessarily improve student performance, requires additional money and, without certain safeguards, may actually widen the gap between rich and poor school districts.
- The Federal Trade Commission, after filing charges against five fertility clinics that it said had misrepresented their success in helping women become pregnant, has won a ban on such misrepresentations, through a court order in one case and through negotiated settlements in the other four.
- Two percent fewer crime victims filed complaints with the police in the United States in the first half of 1992 than in the same period last year, the FBI reported. There was a 3 percent decline in the number of murders, but violent crime overall was up 3 percent. The number of forcible rapes was up 4 percent. Property crime fell by 3 percent.
- The recently appointed deputy to Mayor David N. Dinkins, Randy Daniels, 41, has resigned after a former aide accused him of sexual harassment five years ago, the mayor said Monday. Mr. Daniels was to have assumed his \$112,500-a-year post next Monday as the mayor's media and political adviser. A woman who worked for him in 1987 alleged he threatened her job if she did not have sex with him.
- Columbia's astronauts fired a metal-melting furnace and began heating 40 samples of gold, silver, lead and other materials in tiny graphic crucibles inside the furnace. The specimens are cooked for at least 30 minutes and then rapidly cooled so the solidified metals can be analyzed after the shuttle returns to Earth.
- The Agriculture Department has established a \$2.8 million scholarship fund for students at 17 historically black colleges and universities. Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan announced. The four-year National Scholars Program is aimed at students studying agriculture or related subjects and will provide at least 34 scholarships a year. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

Perot Backs Off Charges as Bush Camp Calls Him 'Paranoid'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot, the independent presidential candidate, backed angrily away on Monday from his assertions of Republican "dirty tricks," and the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, called the Texan a "paranoid person" with "crazy theories."

Mr. Perot strode in to a morning briefing that his aides were conducting at his campaign headquarters in Dallas to deliver an angry statement defending his conduct.

"I am sick and tired of you all questioning my integrity without a basis for it," he told reporters. "I am sick and tired of you ignoring the people who can confirm the articles when you print or run your stories."

But he refused repeated requests to identify the sources he said had informed him of a Republican plot.

The Texan said Sunday that he had dropped out of the race in July due to "dirty tricks" by the Repu-

blicians, whom he said had threatened to smear his daughter, Carolyn, and disrupt her wedding.

He said he had become convinced that there was a smear campaign when President George Bush canceled plans to meet with him after Mr. Perot insisted that the meeting include a discussion of "this plan to smear my daughter."

Mr. Perot said he now accepted Bush campaign denials of his allegations.

"I accept their word," he said. "I accept their denial."

And he also conceded, "I could not prove that this occurred."

Mr. Perot complained that the episode had shifted attention away from the issues, although he raised the story himself Sunday on the campaign trail. In changing tactics on the accusations, he urged the press to drop it and get back to the issues.

"What this has to do with anything current I don't know," he said.

Mr. Perot said he found it "fascinating" that he

repeatedly had told "the highest levels of the Bush administration" of reports that a dirty tricks campaign was about to be put in place and that he never got any response, not even a denial.

"Did you all find it strange that at the highest levels of the administration nobody ever called me back and said, 'Ross, this didn't happen,'" Mr. Perot said.

Mr. Perot also accused ABC of having a "death wish to inaccurately report a story," because the TV network broadcast a report questioning his charge that a hit team once infiltrated his estate but was chased off by a guard dog and his security forces.

"It did happen," the Texan insisted. He said a security guard witnessed the incursion, which allegedly occurred 20 years ago.

"I don't have to prove anything to you people," he said. "Unless the dog can talk I'm out here we can ever satisfy you."

Mr. Fitzwater said during a campaign stop in Denver on Monday that Mr. Perot's allegations were "crazy."

"It's so crazy that he seems to have latched on to this theory much like other people latch on to the UFO theory and he seems to believe it," Mr. Fitzwater said. "He's not of a sane mind."

Mr. Fitzwater called on the media to investigate the charges.

"They're the only ones who can investigate it and prevent us from electing a paranoid person," he added.

A CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll taken Friday and Saturday showed Mr. Clinton's lead over Mr. Bush down to seven points, 39 percent to 32 percent, with Mr. Perot at 20 percent.

Aware that the race could slip out of his grasp in the final week, Mr. Clinton campaigned hard and fast on Monday, setting out on a Southern bus trip.

He said little about Mr. Perot's assertions about a Republican smear campaign.

"I don't know what to say about it," he said. "It's strange." (Reuters, AP)



Mr. Bush displaying a rifle given him by Representative Ron Marlenee, a Montana Republican, during a stop in Billings.

In 12 State Races, Budget Angst Is Key

Governor Contests Find Democratic Party the More Hopeful

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From tiny Rhode Island to the Big Sky country of Montana, the 12 states electing governors next week share not just the unpredictable dynamic of politics in a presidential year, but also budget woes and an electorate uneasy about the economy.

States that had never before given a second thought to initiating income or sales taxes are debating when and how to start them. At the same time, they are looking to the nightmarish experience of California, where some say high taxes and regulation may have played a part in its fiscal collapse.

"We can't allow ourselves to fall into the mess that California has fallen into," said Ken Elkemberry, the Republican candidate for governor in Washington state, in a refrain spoken this year by many other candidates.

State budgets nearly everywhere are reeling from the recession, but hardly anybody is willing to talk about new taxes to balance budgets. As a result, there is much talk about cutting expenses and creating more jobs in the private sector.

One notable exception to the "no new taxes" talk is Deborah Arnesen, the Democratic nominee for governor of New Hampshire, where candidates traditionally take a pledge not to raise taxes. Ms. Arnesen, 38, a state representative, has advocated a state income tax, with three-quarters of the proceeds going to local governments for property-tax relief. (Her Republican opponent, Steven Merrill, a former attorney general, has pledged no new taxes.)

Ms. Arnesen's candidacy is notable in another respect: If elected, she would be the first woman governor of New Hampshire. But this year, that is not so unusual. More women are running for Congress than ever, and they have a chance of being elected governor in three states: New Hampshire, Montana and Rhode Island.

In many states, the Democratic candidates for governor are clinging as closely as they can to Bill Clinton's coattails. The Democrats hope

to put at least two new states in their column, Delaware and North Carolina, while Republicans see their best outcome would be to break even.

Of the dozen races this year, five are in states the Democrats control and seven are in Republican hands. There are now 28 Democratic governors, 20 Republicans and 2 independents.

Based on state polls and interviews in the states electing governors this year, Democrats think they will win in Delaware, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Indiana, Vermont and West Virginia.

Republicans predict a solid victory in just one state, Utah, with Washington and New Hampshire leaning their way. Missouri, North Dakota and Montana are rated tossups.

Washington — with a seat that opened up when the popular two-term Democratic governor, Booth Gardner, decided not to seek a third term — was thought about a month ago to be solidly in Republican hands.

But Mike Lowry, a Democratic former congressman who has twice failed in runs for the Senate, has had a surge in recent polls.

Negative advertising has not been restrained in Montana, where the Republican state attorney general, Marc Racicot and Dorothy Bradley, an eight-term state representative, are in an extremely tight race.

Ms. Bradley began the campaign by riding around parts of the state on horseback. Like Mr. Clinton, she put out a brochure touting her People First economic platform. But a series of negative advertisements and debates have reduced her lead enough to make the race nearly even.

Mr. Racicot's supporters circulated a flier that noted that Ms. Bradley was divorced, that she had no children or military experience, and that she spent some years right after college restoring pottery in Germany. By contrast, the brochure noted, Mr. Racicot was a married father of five who was a captain in the army.

In the Montana of old, Ms. Bradley's private life might have been a significant factor in a statewide race, but the state has changed con-

siderably in the last decade. The race has since focused on such issues as imposing a sales tax and how to protect the founding cattle industry.

One state to the east, North Dakota, has also featured a rather nasty personal fight, where the two-term Democratic governor, George A. Sinner, is stepping down. Attorney General Nicholas Spaeth, the Democrat, has made a campaign issue of his opponent's sometime residence in New York.

Mr. Spaeth accused the Republican, Ed Schafer, of not having lived in North Dakota for the last five years, a requirement for being elected governor.

But Mr. Schafer, a businessman who is the former president of a company that manufactures detergent products, countered with an income tax fact that he said proved his residency.

Two Midwestern states, Indiana and Missouri, are leaning Democratic. Polls in Missouri last month put Lieutenant Governor Mel Carnahan, a Democrat, up by 10 points over Attorney General Bill Webster.

Governor Evan Bayh of Indiana, elected in 1988 at the age of 32, has proved to be popular in a state that usually leans Republican. He won by only 53 percent to 47 percent in 1988, but has registered a lead of better than 2 to 1 over the state attorney general, Linley Pearson, in recent state polls.

The Republicans also appear to be in trouble in the six races for governor in the East. B. Gary Scott, a real estate executive, was once thought to be ahead of his Democratic opponent in Delaware. Representative Thomas R. Carper. But in the last few weeks, political experts have given a slight advantage to Mr. Carper.

In Rhode Island, the Republican, Elizabeth Leonard, has been trying to use the recession and Rhode Island's banking crisis to unseat Governor Bruce Sundlun, a Democrat. A car dealer, Ms. Leonard has been billed by the Republican Governors Association as the "perfect outsider." In this year of anti-incumbency sentiment.

Oregonian Tries to Make A Virtue of Incumbency

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — In a year when incumbency is the lemon of American politics, Senator Bob Packwood is making lemonade.

With 24 years on Capitol Hill, the Oregon Republican, 60, is a prime target for the anger that many voters direct at Washington politicians. But he is trying to turn the adversity to his advantage, and even Democrats say the gambit could work.

Once ranked as among the most vulnerable Senate incumbents, trailing by a double-digit margin as the year began, Senator Packwood is now regarded as the narrow favorite for re-election.

Employing a combination of

luck, skill and sheer audacity, the four-term senator has closed in on his Democratic challenger, Representative Les AuCoin, by these methods:

He has used the House Bank scandal and other burdens that Mr. AuCoin bears from his 13 years in the House to tar his rival as the more incumbency-tarnished of the two.

He has distanced himself as much as possible from President George Bush, who is running far behind Bill Clinton in Oregon, and has even suggested that he agrees more than Mr. AuCoin does with Mr. Clinton on such important issues as health care, trade and crime.

A Wisconsin Front-Runner Won't Badger Opponent

Washington Post Service

MILWAUKEE — Politics is supposed to be for tough guys, but Russell Feingold is hoping to gentile his way into the Senate. No insults, no deceit, no mud.

This is a candidate who pokes fun at his opponents' opulent lifestyles by visiting their homes and who reads the "Little Engine That Could" in one ad, closing with the line: "I think I can!"

For most of the last six weeks, Mr. Feingold, a Democratic state senator from the Madison suburb of Middleton, looked like a sure bet to best his Republican opponent, Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr. At times, Mr. Feingold has led polls by more than 20 points.

These days, however, Mr. Kasten, who expects to spend as much as \$6 million to hold his seat, is mounting a spirited comeback, tarring Mr. Feingold as a tax-loving soft-on-crime, 1960s-style liberal who is "out of step with Wisconsin."

Mr. Feingold opposes a balanced-budget amendment, the line-item veto, the death penalty, school choice, term limits and the North American Free Trade Agreement as written. He favors abortion rights, a national health care plan and large-scale cuts in defense spending.

Mr. Kasten is the flip side of Mr. Feingold on all of these issues.

North Carolina's Sanford On a Hard Campaign Trail

New York Times Service

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina — Senator Terry Sanford, at 75 the grand old man of North Carolina politics, returned to the campaign trail over the weekend after two weeks in the hospital to have a heart valve replaced.

He spoke briefly, saying "I sure is good to be back home" where his political career began, and introduced Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, who told a roaring crowd, "We need Terry Sanford back in the Senate to help bring change."

But whether the Senate's oldest freshman will win a second term seems more in doubt than any other statewide race here, including

the Democratic presidential effort. Senator Sanford, who campaigns on a record that dates back beyond his governorship in the early 1960s, faces a stiff challenge from a former friend and former Democrat, Lauch Faircloth.

In the two weeks the senator was hospitalized, momentum in the race shifted to Mr. Faircloth, whose campaign has hammered the incumbent with harsh television advertisements.

The challenger is a 64-year-old businessman and farmer who has never held elective office but has raised money for the Democrats and was appointed to high-level jobs by various governors, including Mr. Sanford.

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Who's for Hard Choices?

Let's talk about the character issue some more. George Bush told a television interviewer last week that a second term would be different from the first, in part because the members of a new Congress would know that they were "there to implement what [he had] been elected to do."

Security, the largest — but that is like saying again that he is against spending in general without saying which spending. When critics point out that such a cap would surely require huge cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, he flatly and indignantly denies it: he no more than any other politician wants to cut health care for the elderly and the poor.

Canada's Basic Question

Canadians keep coming back anxiously to the fundamental question of all national politics: Why have a country? Why not resolve all those tedious regional quarrels once and for all by secession? In their referendum on Monday, Canadians were voting on a carefully worded question asking whether they approved a constitutional agreement worked out last summer.

did not get enough, while a lot of westerners think they got much too much. Beyond that, there is a rising impatience everywhere, except perhaps in Quebec, with this whole process — a public exasperation with the amount of attention that the political system is spending on it instead of on the economy.

Massacre in El Salvador

The Reagan administration angrily blamed the messengers when it disputed news accounts describing the massacre in December 1981 of as many as a thousand Salvadoran civilians in the remote village of El Mozote. But diggers in the first killing ground have already exhumed scores of human remains, most of them children who had been stabbed and clubbed to death.

mediately disputed by the State Department. Just after the stories appeared, President Ronald Reagan certified that the Salvadoran government was "making a concerted and significant effort" to promote human rights and end "the indiscriminate torture and murder of its citizens."

Other Comment

South Africans Should Hurry
Things are not looking good in South Africa. Economically, in particular, things are going downhill. Very little is being invested. Domestic and foreign investors are waiting to see whether the change from white minority to black majority rule will succeed without shocks, and which course the new leaders will follow. Should it come to a division of power among all representative parties in a "government of national unity," of which there has been a lot of talk recently, so much the better.

Only an Overall Settlement
The Syrian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon before Israel pulls out its troops from Lebanese territories it occupies. And Israel will not agree to withdraw unless it reaches an accord with Lebanon on security arrangements at least. But the Lebanese authorities will not sign any accord with Israel except within the framework of an overall settlement of the Mideast crisis.

Patriotism and Freedom Belong Together

By Slavenka Drakulich

ZAGREB, Croatia — I never asked myself if I was a patriot. I didn't need to, because I was sure I was.

I remember as a child sitting on the balcony of our apartment in Split and watching the busy street below, the roofs and distant sea. I felt that all that — the city, the landscape, even clouds — was mine, that it belonged to me and that I was an inseparable part of it.

Croatia's government prevents even first steps toward democracy. heavily cigarette smoke, a policeman suspiciously looking through my passport, the unpleasant questions, nervousness in the pit of my stomach. Yet a familiar feeling rose, a sign that I was coming home.

This experience of smoothly slipping into a known reality — landscape, language and social life — made me never ask myself what patriotism was and how far one had to go to prove it.

But, as it happened, I suddenly found myself in a war that defined patriotism for me as well as for everyone around me. And the measure was clear enough: It was readiness to sacrifice oneself in the name of patriotism: *Dolce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

Of course, I was not called on to literally sacrifice my life for Croatia. Writers and intellectuals needed to do it only symbolically. They only had to sacrifice their individuality and intellectual integrity, and to justify, not question, every move of the government.

In the two years since the new government took power in the first free elections in Croatia, three important processes have gone hand in hand: defensive war against Serbian aggression, a struggle for independence and international recognition, and democratization.

It was not a problem to agree with the government on issues of war or independence. After all,

Croatia has been attacked and one-third of its territory is occupied. The Serbian government has let the ethnic cleansing in the occupied zones.

The problem became that one was not free to question the methods of the Croatian government in achieving certain goals, and that not to ask unpleasant questions became a measure of patriotism. For example, was it necessary to let the Croatian town of Vukovar fall in order to speed up international recognition?

Did Croatia send its troops to fight in Bosnia? Why do people still fear the secret police? Why did President Franjo Tudjman buy a private airplane in the middle of the war?

Why have judges become string puppets of the ruling party, and why have the press and television become absolutely controlled?

All these questions were, to say the least, most unwelcome, as if patriotism and democracy suddenly became incompatible. It seemed the government was surprised that some people took democracy seriously and started to act accordingly. Democracy is treated like a golden apple that everyone is supposed to look at but no one is allowed to touch — much less grab and eat. Those who stared at it were good Croats and patriots. Those who tried to bite it became "internal enemies."

A far greater lapse by the Bush administration — at least in terms of triggering hostilities — was the failure to keep a closer eye on its Gulf clients, and particularly on Kuwait.

Iraq and Kuwait had serious differences, mostly over money. Kuwait demanded repayment of loans made to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war. Iraq argued that these were not loans but a nonrepayable investment in the shared objective of defeating Iran.

Iraq also argued that Kuwait during the war had illegally pumped millions of barrels of Iraqi oil by "slant-drilling" across the border, a charge that some Western oil experts supported. Finally, Iraq accused Kuwait of trying to increase its share of the global market by overproducing to drive down the price of oil — and there is no question that Kuwait far exceeded its production quotas.

The article is important for reasons beyond the story of the 1986 Bush mission. It gives the most detailed account yet of U.S. aid to Iraq in the years leading up to the Gulf War — and of Mr. Bush's involvement in it.

While Mr. Bush was on that 1986 Middle East trip, CIA officials in Baghdad began providing the Iraqi military with highly classified tactical intelligence — pictures and data on where and how to hit Iraq. They also gave Saddam equipment that allowed him to expand his military directly from U.S. military stockpiles.

In March 1987, Mr. Bush urged the chairman of the Export-Import Bank to approve credit insurance for Iraq, as a way to show U.S. interest in "stability in the Gulf." Despite advice of the bank staff that Iraq could not repay the loans, the insurance was approved.

At the same time, the Commerce Department approved licenses for high-technology exports to Iraq.

When Mr. Bush became president in 1989, he increased aid to Saddam. During that year investigators told Secretary of State James Baker that Saddam was working on chemical and biological weapons. U.S. intelligence also reported that Iraq was using from companies to acquire nuclear weapons technology. Nevertheless, on Oct. 2 Mr. Bush signed a presidential order for closer relations with Iraq.

Documents just disclosed show that in November 1989 Mr. Baker promised Iraq a further \$1 billion in grain credits despite growing evidence that Iraq had abused the program. They show that he coupled that assurance with a request that Saddam ask the PLO to support his peace plan for the Middle East.

Altogether, the New Yorker article says, the Reagan and Bush administrations gave Saddam more than \$5 billion in loan guarantees, "enabling him to become a major military power in the Persian Gulf."

I think many who read the article will feel, as I did, an almost physical disgust at the plotting and the lying. They may also have some feelings about a main reason that Bush is advancing for his re-election: trust.

From then until now, Mr. Bush has

The government prevents even the first steps toward democracy such as free speech and a free press. It belittles the entire opposition, takes away the immunity of the members of parliament and rules with the typical arrogance of the one-party system.

The worst is that this is a no-war, no-peace situation. One is expected to keep one's mouth shut, while any serious discourse with the powers-that-be about democracy is postponed until better times. When we really need to do it, then let's wash our dirty laundry just among ourselves. Let's not spoil the image of the homeland abroad, even if we all know it is a land of mocked democracy and we are going to pay the price.

All this is happening in the name of patriotism: Is it really the right name if patriotism equals absolute fidelity to the ruling party — or is it a semantic confusion made on purpose, and what we are witnessing is nationalism?

My sense of patriotism, the feeling of well-being and belonging, became twisted, lost with the nationalism that wipes out all personal differences and feeds on hatred for the "other" — that thrives on divisions of all kinds, that asks for more sacrifice and more blood, that makes the war go on.

It is not any kind of patriotism if it has been imposed on me by sheer power. Patriotism is when you feel free to love your country as an individual in the best way you can.

But I cannot — or I should not — be forced to love it in the way others define this "love" for me by force, by fear and by their numbers.

I don't think that speaking one's mind and asking for democracy right now in order to get it sometime in the future is serving the enemy. That very paranoia kept us locked in communism long enough for us to learn something from it.

But one has to endure loving one's country in spite of this oppression by nationalism, and to do it with kitschy symbols, in spite of the obedience, the shouting of the masses, the nodding of colleagues' heads and the conformity.

It could happen that we don't recognize our homeland any longer, that we are threatened with losing our civil and our intellectual freedom. Then what? To paraphrase Marlene Dietrich, my homeland is where I feel free.

I don't believe the answer is to leave. I believe I have a right to ask for freedom in my own homeland: This is the real patriotism.

The writer, a Croatian journalist and novelist, is author most recently of "The Balkan Express." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bush and Iraq: Befriending Saddam Was Proper

By Milton Viorst

WASHINGTON — George Bush unquestionably made mistakes in his Iraq policy. But he did not "betray" Saddam Hussein, as Bill Clinton has charged, and he surely did not consent to Baghdad taking "the northern part of Kuwait," as Ross Perot claims. In fact, in the two crucial years after Iraq's victory over Iran in the summer of 1988, he pursued a sensible and prudent policy designed to avoid war in the region. If it failed, he was only in small measure to blame.

It is a commentary on George Bush that he created his own electoral problem on Iraq policy. After the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, he denounced Saddam so viciously that he "ganged" that he denied himself all opportunity to justify to the public the reasons for having offered the hand of friendship to the Iraqi dictator. He did what the national interest required, then proceeded to repudiate it. Just as with his "Read my lips" pledge, he trapped himself.

Mr. Bush's Gulf policy between 1988 and 1990, with Saddam puffed up by his triumph and his army a loose cannon in the region, was, as he put it, to bring Iraq "into the family of nations." It was the correct policy. Iraq had suffered huge losses in eight years of war, and there was every reason to believe that its first concern was reconstruction.

Nobody in the administration was ever deluded into regarding Saddam Hussein as anything but a thug. But he was also a bulwark against Iran, still a dangerous power, with a far greater population and a far more aggressive ideology than Iraq's. It was in the interest of America and its client states in the Gulf region to try to coax Saddam into accepting the stability of the region. The way to do this was not by provocation but by friendship and economic assistance.

The Plotting and Lying Ruin the Case for Trust

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the summer of 1986, Vice President George Bush made a trip to the Middle East. On July 29 in Jerusalem he was briefed by Amir Nir, an Israeli intelligence official, on the status of the operation to trade arms to Iran for American hostages.

According to an article in this issue of The New Yorker, Mr. Bush had a more urgent covert mission on that trip. It was to ask King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to pass a message to Saddam Hussein of Iraq, then in the midst of its long war with Iran, that he should use his air force to bomb deep inside Iran.

While Mr. Bush was on that 1986 Middle East trip, CIA officials in Baghdad began providing the Iraqi military with highly classified tactical intelligence — pictures and data on where and how to hit Iraq. They also gave Saddam equipment that allowed him to expand his military directly from U.S. military stockpiles.

In March 1987, Mr. Bush urged the chairman of the Export-Import Bank to approve credit insurance for Iraq, as a way to show U.S. interest in "stability in the Gulf." Despite advice of the bank staff that Iraq could not repay the loans, the insurance was approved.

The authors of the New Yorker article, Murray Was and Craig Unger, do not offer conclusive proof of that grotesque Bush mission. In the nature of things, probably no one could. But they do have supporting evidence. They quote a memorandum written after a meeting of the Reagan administration's secret Contingency Planning Group on July 23, 1986. It said Mr. Bush had been urged to tell King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak to convey to Saddam U.S. views on "Iraq's use of its air resources."

The idea of bombing Iran to make it seek peace came, the authors say, from CIA Director William Casey, who quoted an unnamed former CIA official who was told by Mr. Casey that he had "briefed Bush in great detail about the initiative to bomb Iran."

And Iraq did them ask for help. On Sept. 19, 1986, an Iranian emissary came to Washington to ask Oliver North about buying radar equipment and Hawk surface-to-air missiles. But when the U.S. State Department learned that for every hostage released, more were taken in Beirut. And soon the Iran-contra scandal broke into the open.

From then until now, Mr. Bush has

Recall How Things Can Go Too Far

By Fedor Burlatsky

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — For me, the culmination of the Cuban missile crisis was not Oct. 27, 1962, when John F. Kennedy awaited a reply to his ultimatum to pull the missiles off the island, but the telegram Fidel Castro sent to Nikita Khrushchev earlier: "I propose the immediate launching of a nuclear strike on the United States. The Cuban people are prepared to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the destruction of imperialism and the victory of world revolution."

Two large question marks and exclamation points stood out in the margin of the telegram. They were written by Leonid Brezhnev's successor Yuri Andropov, who was then in charge of an international division of the party's Central Committee.

I found him sitting in his office repeating over and over: "Adventure! Such adventures!"

I asked, "Do you just mean the Cubans or someone in this building as well?" He looked at me sharply but said nothing. Later, as if returning to his question, he told me what Mr. Khrushchev had told his advisers about the telegram: "You see how far things can go. We've got to get those missiles out of there before a real fire starts."

This was a switch in positions. Nikita Khrushchev had initiated the scheme, and Fidel Castro had serious doubts about it.

After the crisis had resolved, Mr. Khrushchev asked me to edit his personal message to Mr. Castro, in which he tried to explain to his greatly angered partner how and why the idea of creating a missile base on Cuba had been born.

"Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky and I happened to be walking along the Black Sea one day. Malinovsky said, pointing toward the sea: 'Over on the other shore, in Turkey, there is an American nuclear missile base. If we could get our rockets launched from that base can destroy Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and could even reach Moscow.'"

"So I said to Malinovsky: 'Why is it that the Americans are allowed to have a base right under our noses? What if we set up a base on Cuba, right in America's back pocket. Let them see how they like it. What do you think? Will Fidel agree to it?'"

Then Anastas Mikoyan and a team of experts went to Cuba to convince Mr. Castro. After that, a plan for the secret deployment of the missiles and nuclear warheads was worked out.

Although Mr. Castro more than once raised the issue of an open treaty in order to please Mr. Khrushchev, our experts maintained that there was a chance to do it secretly and then spring it on the Americans, after which we could enter into negotiations from a position of strength.

This was the scheme's stupidest part — the hope that U.S. intelligence would not notice the movement of a hundred ships, and 42 bomber squadrons, nor the installation of 42 ICBMs and 144 anti-aircraft weapons, nor even the deployment of 40,000 Soviet soldiers.

But such is the logic of an authoritarian regime.

A security crisis could again occur, this time involving Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, where nuclear missiles are placed. The United States should offer these states its services as a mediator and guarantor of a nuclear weapons agreement among them. If Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan agreed to nuclear disarmament, America should protect them from pressure from Russia.

A package of new documents, drafted with U.S. participation, could incorporate existing obligations between the former Soviet Union and the United States and add guarantees on non-proliferation, nontuse and reduction of nuclear weapons.

But the most immediate problem is controlling missiles. It cannot be ruled out that separatist and extremist might seize them for blackmail. Observation points manned by American officers in the four nuclear states, with the approval of those states, could provide a barrier against such adventurism and a future missile crisis.

The writer was an adviser to Nikita Khrushchev and is a former editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta. This article was translated from Russian for The New York Times by Hugh K. Truston.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Woman as Friend

BIRMINGHAM — At the conference of the Women's Emancipation Union, held here yesterday (Oct. 26), a paper was read by Lady Florence Dixie. She contended that the separation of the sexes in mental training was false to nature, girls and boys should be educated together, and natural virtues taught in childhood. She also advocated equality of physical training. Women was physically inferior to man, not naturally but by an artificial process. It was time that the hideous health-destroying attire of woman be abolished. Mrs. Mona Caird pointed out that the demand for political franchise was one of the many ways in which women were striving to cast off the old status which made them property instead of friends and companions of men.

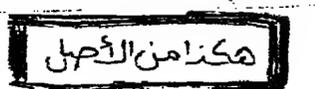
1917: Japanese Attack

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] A full-fledged battle for control of Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon group, is now under way, a Navy communique announced tonight (Oct. 26), revealing that the Japanese have launched a combined land, sea and air attack against the American positions. On Oct. 25 heavy fighting continued throughout the day, with the result in doubt. On the next day an American airplane carrier task force exchanged air attacks with strong Japanese forces northeast of Guadalcanal. In the course of that action the 1,850-ton American destroyer Porter was sunk by enemy action and an American aircraft carrier was damaged severely.

1917: Woman Suffrage

WASHINGTON — President Woodrow Wilson, received a delega-

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OPINION

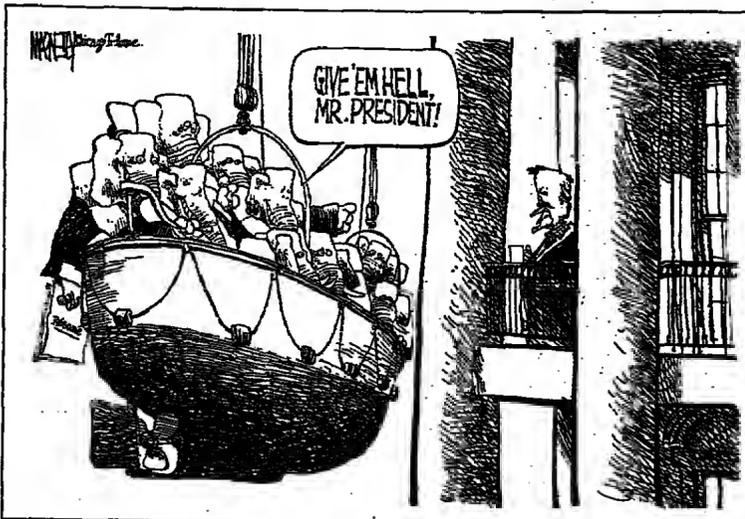
Perot's Great Dirty Trick Unfolds on the Airwaves

By William Safire

LOS ANGELES — Do you realize that it's as if George Bush's staff had been infiltrated by "Russian spies"? That's the paranoid message being pumped out endlessly on radio commercials paid for by Ross Perot. While the analysis are entranced by his glorifying television "infotainment," few observers of mass manipulation focus on the underside of the rot campaign — radio spots, where passions of outrage gripes are red by fears of unseen enemies. The paradox is that this knee to Mr. Bush's groin helps the Bush campaign. I plainly, a vote for Ross Perot is a vote for George Bush. Whenever the margin between Bill Clinton and Mr. Bush has narrowed, the reason is a rise in support for the spoiler. Thus Mr. Perot, the still-sure loser, is a threat to Mr. Clinton, the once-sure winner. Do you suppose this anomaly — attacks on Mr. Bush that help him by siphoning support from his main challenger — is some sort of Machiavellian game? I think not. Ross Perot does not care who wins, so long as he can get even with the media for having exposed him in summer as a pious fraud. To discover the shallowness of his wit, we must first ask: Why did Mr. Perot say he was pulling out of the race when the going got rough and his polls began to slip? The answer had nothing to do with a excuse he concocted, about being ousted by the revitalization of the Democrats, or about not wanting to row the election into the House of Representatives. Those were lies, put forward as baldly as his professions to the U.S. Navy that the reason he wanted to slip out of his service obligation after receiving a free four-year Annapolis education — was that he was shocked at the profanity and promiscuity of American sailors. The evidence shows that his withdrawal was a ruse. He continued to pay "volunteers" to put him on ballots, paid for book purchases to thrust his paid-for platform onto best-seller lists, and paid to produce commercial "documentaries" to perpetuate the myth of capitalist-patriot-hero. He re-entered just in time for the debates. Now his wily caper is on view. In the past two weeks, he has spent almost three times as much money on television as the two major-party campaigns combined. He is firing broadsides of balcony while his opponents — the serious contenders for the leadership of the nation — are using media popguns. Nothing illegal: politics ain't beanbag, and the law puts no limits on a billionaire's ability to dominate the airwaves with the money his political influence was able to help his company squeeze out of Medicaid. But as he regales paid and unpaid television interviewees with paranoid-style tales of "dirty tricks" played on him by Mr. Bush and the hated media, Americans might remember the dirtiest trick of the 1992 campaign: Ross Perot's artifice of quitting to escape scrutiny, only to return when it is too late for slow-moving television journalists to carry out their responsibility. Just as he sought to evade his naval duty, he seeks to evade a candidate's duty: to answer tough questions not only about his positions, but about the background of his life that reveals his character. The navy did not let him duck a few decades ago; the media and his pusillanimous opponents are letting him get away with it today. Will the Great Dirty Television Trick succeed? Will purchased TV and radio messages overwhelm news coverage, and will Mr. Perot's lust for his own myth-making re-elect George Bush? I think not. The outrage gripes — early followers of Jerry Brown and Patrick Buchanan — are pumping Mr. Perot's polls up to the high teens, but the experience of recent third-party candidates shows that one-half the spoken support turns sensible in the voting booth. George Wallace's 25 percent shrank to 13 percent; John Anderson's 13 percent plummeted to 7 percent of the vote. The difference is money. We will soon see how many people can be bamboozled by megabucks and the paranoid messages. If Mr. Clinton snaps out of his frozen fear of offending the undecideds parked with Mr. Perot, half of the spoiler's supporters can be persuaded that a vote for Mr. Perot is a vote for Mr. Bush ("Russian spies" and all). At that point, the multibillionaire megalomaniac's Great Dirty Television Trick will fail. The New York Times.

Many Still Mulling

THE standard question in polls is: If the election were held today, whom would you choose? We pollsters do not offer the option of "unsure," and if voters indicate indecision, we press them for the candidate they lean to. If our question were framed to acknowledge that the election is in November and it included the option of "unsure," and if we excluded leaners from a candidate's vote total, the number of voters classified as undecided could be 20 to 25 points higher. Instead of seeing a lock on the election, the public would then have known at many voters were mulling over their decisions. Every few elections, the voters' mind is that it is they, not we, who have the last say. — David Moore, director of the Survey Center at the University of New Hampshire, writing in The New York Times.



This Good Guy in Rostock Isn't Doing the Job Alone

By Robert B. Goldmann

NEW YORK — Rostock just won't move out of the news. Now we hear of a group of French Jews led by Serge and Beatrice Klarsfeld who went to demonstrate in protest against the anti-Semitic violence of late August. There were scuffles, arrests, emotional scenes in which the French shouted anti-German slogans. Rostock's mayor, Klaus Kilmann, has observed that the visitors' tactics did not "help us against the rioters we are trying to stop." Thus do emotional twists put people on opposite sides who should be on the same side. On a recent visit to Rostock I saw the site of the August trouble and met people who had witnessed it. Among them was Frank Schroeder, 33. He devotes his considerable energy to getting people to understand each other. His efforts get blessings and some resources from the Kilmann administration. Mr. Schroeder's is the sort of work that goes on unheralded in many German cities, overshadowed by more spectacular doings. He is a historian who does not practice his profession — although history informs and drives his mission. Since age 12 his major interest has been Jewish history and Jews. How, I asked, did a man born and raised in the second decade of the German Democratic Republic — with only a few hundred Jews left in the land, things Jewish barely mentioned, Zionism taboo or condemned as racist — develop an interest in Jews? Mr. Schroeder wasn't sure, except that when a subject is not taught or mentioned it can be natural to want to find out about it. In any case, what started as intellectual curiosity now fills an 18-hour workday and looks like becoming a lifetime commitment. He was a member of the Communist ruling party, he hoped for reform of the system. Now he sees united Germany's best chance in what he calls democracy with a social conscience. But he is more interested in doing than in debating. And what he does is not only with or for Jews. He labors in the broader field of minority and human rights, social justice and public service. About five years ago he started putting together a Christian-Jewish Begegnungstische, or encounter group. There were few Jews to encounter, but there were friends with whom to join in studying Jewish history and culture. From those modest beginnings has come the Max Samuel Haus, a 31-room former residence with large grounds at Schillerplatz 10. A wealthy Jew had lived there until the Nazis deported him. Mr. Schroeder located Max Samuel's son, who decided the property to the Foundation for the Encounter With Jewish History and Culture in Rostock. With the property in hand, Mr. Schroeder got his board, including the city's finance commissioner, to help him generate an operating budget. It comes to almost \$200,000 a year, half from the city and other public sources and most of the rest from grants. Looking at the property, the activity and the budget projections, this writer, with 14 years' experience as a programmer in a major U.S. foundation, would nominate Frank Schroeder for a grantsmanship prize. With friends and volunteers he is refurbishing the long-abandoned house. He has already installed administrative and research offices, and premises for a counselor to newly arrived Jews from the former Soviet Union. Space has been rented to a social service agency. The basement is being fixed up for a youth club. "Most of those young stone throwers were not neo-Nazis," Mr. Schroeder said, referring to the August attack on an apartment building that housed Gypsy asylum seekers. "They are local kids right out of that housing project. The small knots of neo-Nazis, mostly from outside, tried to take over the riot." The youngsters alerted the media that the attack would come on the night it did. "They were rebelling," he said. "They had nothing to do. Their life had been strictly regulated and filled with activity under the old regime. Suddenly they were on the street. There were no longer any leisure activities. They began to look for excitement. With a lot of people suddenly camped in front of their apartments, they found excitement. 'Germany for the Germans' sounded as good as anything." Mr. Schroeder does not claim to give the full explanation for what happened. But he sees the abruptness of the change from the old system to freedom as the main problem. "We've got to work quickly to provide alternative activities, to give these young people constructive 'excitement'." I met people like Frank Schroeder in Dresden and Leipzig, and know of others elsewhere in the Eastern "new" Länder. Protest groups come and go. Mr. Schroeder and his peers stay and work. My guess is that they will be working long after the stone throwers and arsonists have grown up and out of their rebellion. For they are building the good society. International Herald Tribune.

MEANWHILE

Mr. Schroeder's is the sort of work that goes on unheralded in many German cities, overshadowed by more spectacular doings. He is a historian who does not practice his profession — although history informs and drives his mission. Since age 12 his major interest has been Jewish history and Jews. How, I asked, did a man born and raised in the second decade of the German Democratic Republic — with only a few hundred Jews left in the land, things Jewish barely mentioned, Zionism taboo or condemned as racist — develop an interest in Jews? Mr. Schroeder wasn't sure, except that when a subject is not taught or mentioned it can be natural to want to find out about it. In any case, what started as intellectual curiosity now fills an 18-hour workday and looks like becoming a lifetime commitment. He was a member of the Communist ruling party, he hoped for reform of the system. Now he sees united Germany's best chance in what he calls democracy with a social conscience. But he is more interested in doing than in debating. And what he does is not only with or for Jews. He labors in the broader field of minority and human rights, social justice and public service. About five years ago he started putting together a Christian-Jewish Begegnungstische, or encounter group. There were few Jews to encounter, but there were friends with whom to join in studying Jewish history and culture. From those modest beginnings has come the Max Samuel Haus, a 31-room former residence with large grounds at Schillerplatz 10. A wealthy Jew had lived there until the Nazis deported him. Mr. Schroeder located Max Samuel's son, who decided the property to the Foundation for the Encounter With Jewish History and Culture in Rostock. With the property in hand, Mr. Schroeder got his board, including the city's finance commissioner, to help him generate an operating budget. It comes to almost \$200,000 a year, half from the city and other public sources and most of the rest from grants. Looking at the property, the activity and the budget projections, this writer, with 14 years' experience as a programmer in a major U.S. foundation, would nominate Frank Schroeder for a grantsmanship prize. With friends and volunteers he is refurbishing the long-abandoned house. He has already installed administrative and research offices, and premises for a counselor to newly arrived Jews from the former Soviet Union. Space has been rented to a social service agency. The basement is being fixed up for a youth club. "Most of those young stone throwers were not neo-Nazis," Mr. Schroeder said, referring to the August attack on an apartment building that housed Gypsy asylum seekers. "They are local kids right out of that housing project. The small knots of neo-Nazis, mostly from outside, tried to take over the riot." The youngsters alerted the media that the attack would come on the night it did. "They were rebelling," he said. "They had nothing to do. Their life had been strictly regulated and filled with activity under the old regime. Suddenly they were on the street. There were no longer any leisure activities. They began to look for excitement. With a lot of people suddenly camped in front of their apartments, they found excitement. 'Germany for the Germans' sounded as good as anything." Mr. Schroeder does not claim to give the full explanation for what happened. But he sees the abruptness of the change from the old system to freedom as the main problem. "We've got to work quickly to provide alternative activities, to give these young people constructive 'excitement'." I met people like Frank Schroeder in Dresden and Leipzig, and know of others elsewhere in the Eastern "new" Länder. Protest groups come and go. Mr. Schroeder and his peers stay and work. My guess is that they will be working long after the stone throwers and arsonists have grown up and out of their rebellion. For they are building the good society. International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vietnam, Vietnam

Would it be indelicate to point out that by writing "What Is Vietnam Doing in the Campaign?" (Opinion, Oct. 20), Anthony Lewis managed to keep Vietnam in the campaign for one more day, four more columns and 610 more words? JOHN W. WOOD, Chairman, Europe, Republicans Abroad, London.

Poland's Great Leap

In response to the report "Poland, First in Bloc to Dump Marx, on Upswing" (Business/Finance, Oct. 14): Back in the 1980s, when East Bloc countries were making bets as to which Comecon country would be first past the post of capitalism if the Berlin Wall ever came tumbling down, the overwhelming favorite was East Germany. Anyone who ventured to place his money on Poland was viewed as mad. The work force was surly, the citizens ungovernable, productivity abysmal, per capita income barely higher than that of Bulgaria. How has Poland done it? It possessed the three prerequisites for a command economy to make the leap to a successful market economy: intellectual freedom, entrepreneurial flair and private capital. The third took the form of \$2 billion in perfectly legal dollar-denominated bank accounts — no questions asked by the authorities as to where the cash came from. MARGARET SZMURAK, London.

The New Germany

Regarding "Germany Is Everyone's Business" (Opinion, Sept. 23): As a young German politician, aged 35, with a strong interest in foreign affairs, I am well aware of the terrible past, the burden which nobody will ever take from us. But my young colleagues in the Bundestag and I represent the new democratic Germany that has learned many lessons from the past. A. M. Rosenthal calls for an international watch-and-warn mechanism and talks about the "falsehood that unification involved no dangers." The unified Germany definitely has many problems, among them serious social problems, not to speak of educational and historical shortcomings of the people who lived in the former East Germany. Mr. Rosenthal is proposing a policy of containment. But what about self-determination? I accept that world opinion is looking upon German developments critically. We have to — and we want to — settle difficult matters in a democratic way. Should the terms of European union be revised? Maybe. But it is not true that the united Germany is an ugly Germany. CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT, Bonn.

'Under Public Law'

Regarding the report "French Audience Zaps ARTE Debut" (Sept. 30): The article refers to ARD and ZDF as "two state-owned channels" on German television. When the three Western allies handed over broadcasting to the Germans a few years after the end of World War II, there was no doubt on both sides that in future, radio and television should not be prone to being used as an instrument of the government of the day. Thus, the regional radio stations and later on the ARD and ZDF television networks were created as "institutions under public law," that is to say, self-governing, self-managing and self-regulating. The state licenses each public broadcasting station and confers or denies frequencies, but programming is independent. KLAUS RADKE, Deputy Chief, Director-General's Office, Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln, Cologne.

Meeting by the Lions

Regarding "Bronx Boys at the Astor" (Letters, Oct. 8) from Stanley B. Alpern: We Bronx girls didn't meet our dates under the clock at the Biltmore or the Astor. We used to meet by the lions in front of the 42d Street library. RUBYE BERGMAN, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Advertisement for Baume & Mercier Formula J watches, featuring a close-up of a watch face and the brand name.

Advertisement for 'TURN TO GOLD' featuring a dark, atmospheric image of a person and the brand name.

كندا من الأخبار

Patriotism vs. Equality: Iranian Women Are Struggling Silently to Be Themselves

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — Half-buried by a cumbersome dress code of chadors, overcoats and stifling head scarves, the women of Iran are trapped between patriotism and their need for equality. Even the daughter of the late Ayatollah Khomeini says a rebellion is needed against "some" men.

Overcoats in colors other than black can be seen now along with frosted lipstick and brightly colored shoes, but there always seems to be a shadow on the face of female pedestrians.

Their battles are not about abortion rights or sexual harassment; rather, Iranian women who are pressing to penetrate the professions and the country's work force find themselves shackled by guilt and social restrictions imposed by men in the name of religion.

At a recent Symposium on Achievement Motivation for Women, Zahra Moustafavi, Ayatollah Khomeini's daughter, argued that Iranian

women enjoy the same rights as some of their European sisters. Only when she let down her official guard did she acknowledge that there was a problem.

Another participant, a professor who declined to be named, said: "There is a tremendous amount of depression, complex problems that we cannot resolve. We are depressed, we are fighting, but we are not getting very far."

Later, in an interview in her office at home in Tehran, Mrs. Moustafavi was no flaming feminist as she sat draped in layers of black, her hand clutching a shroud close to her chin.

"As women have problems, men have problems too," she said at the outset.

In the eyes of Islam and its laws, she said, men and women "have equal rights." If a woman wants to work outside the home, she said, "the law allows her, but the obstacle is the man."

"There should be a revolution of women in the home," she said. "They must rebel against

some men, some men." She specified this carefully, without elaboration.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani, a liberal of sorts when it comes to women's issues, acknowledges in public speeches that the women of Iran — half of the country's human resources — should be utilized to full potential.

But a secret report prepared by a special commission for the Supreme Council for Iran's National Security lists women among the challenges to national security — along with ethnic minorities, the cultural backlash, administrative corruption and bureaucracy.

The report, which analyzes the reasons behind the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, cites the "moral disintegration" and the role of women in that era. It points to a current increase in divorce, crime, prostitution and number of female drug addicts, and blames these things on the opening toward Western culture and shortcomings of the regime in "preparing and rear-

ing women within the required formula of Islamic society."

There are nine women in the newly elected, 300-member Majlis or parliament. Women can become physicians, but they are barred from studying mechanics or electrical engineering. At the National Investment Co. of Iran, 13 of 43 employees are women, including a financial analyst and the country's only female stockbroker. But women may not pursue advanced degrees outside Iran if they are single.

"A bad hejab means prostitution," read a sign chalked on a wall. Yet, despite all the hejabs, or prescribed head coverings, prostitution prospers in certain sections of Tehran — while a loosely tied hejab can cause humiliation for a woman, resulting in her being taken to a Kermiteh center and fined or flogged.

The strict Islamic dress code, alluded to in the Koran and spelled out in the hadith — the authoritative sayings of Mohammed — stipulates that only a woman's face and hands are allowed to show.

For a growing group of women artists, professionals and business owners, the scarf itself has become a small formality.

"I look upon it as a professional dress code," commented an architect who studied and worked in New York. "If I worked on Wall Street, I would hate to be strapped in one of those tight suits and ridiculous shoes," she added.

"For some reason, we have decided to stay here and we are rationalizing," said Mehrnaz Shaharary, a U.S.-trained psychologist who lectures at two universities and does clinical work at home.

"I don't like the way I dress," she added. "There is this psychological conflict. I am wearing something I don't believe in. There is cognitive dissonance," she concluded.

For the Westernized women of Iran, who wear off-the-shoulder outfits and tight miniskirts at evening gatherings in their homes, it is a daily battle between divided selves — the public and the real one.

"What is insulting is to be reminded by a total stranger that you have something you should be hiding, something you should be ashamed of," an Iranian woman journalist said referring to public chidings about Western style dress.

But the 1979 Islamic Revolution has not been all bad news for women, some argue.

There has been a revival of the arts. A whole army of artists who were active before the Khomeini era are discreetly coming back, antedating the limits of expression.

"Our art since the revolution has had a 50-year leap," said Massoumeh Seyhoun, owner of the Seyhoun Art Gallery in a fashionable quarter of north Tehran.

"The intellectual growth of Iranian women has expanded since the revolution," she said.

"They are now more focused on themselves. Before, we had discos and pubs, and now people have turned to art, literature and poetry."

'America Is a Marvelous Country, but...'

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

NAGOYA, Japan — With incense and flowers, prayers and tears, solemn Buddhist chants and stinging commentary on American society, friends and family of Yoshitomo Hattori said their last good-byes on Monday to the 16-year-old foreign exchange student who was killed in Louisiana last week.

Speakers at the midday funeral here described the high school junior as a young man who was completely infatuated with Americans — right up to the moment one of them shot him to death.

In a case that horrified this largely violence-free country, Mr. Hattori, an exchange student in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was looking for a neighborhood Halloween party but went to the wrong house. The homeowner, fearing a prowler, shouted "Freeze!" — a command the Japanese student did not understand — and then opened fire with a .44 magnum pistol.

Governor Edwin Edwards called the killing "one of those unfortunate things."

For Japan, however, it has become much more: a symbol of all

that has gone wrong with America, a spark that has ignited bitter criticism in a country that has long looked up to the United States as its chief ally and mentor.

Japan's initial reaction to the accident last week was astonishment and shock. Since then, the mood has moved toward outright anger. That feeling was heightened after the man who shot Mr. Hattori, Rodney Peairs, 30, was released without charges by Baton Rouge police.

The animosity toward American society came to the surface repeatedly on Monday during the somber funeral service at the Hattori home, a wooden house with fluted tile roofs and sliding rice-paper doors next to a muddy paddy field where khaki brown rice stalks waved in a brisk midautumn breeze.

In addition to hundreds of high school students in black military-style school uniforms, nearly a thousand mourners dressed in black suits, black dresses, or black kimonos jammed the dusty street outside the house. There were far too many to fit in the house, so Mr. Hattori's parents came to the foot of their driveway to greet the over-

flow crowd after the Buddhist ceremony ended.

Flanked by his younger son, who held a black-draped photograph of the dead boy, and his wife, who held the white vase that will be repository of their son's ashes, the boy's father, Seichi Hattori, said, "America is a marvelous country — but ..."

"In New York, Los Angeles, all the cities, there are painful tragedies every day, because of guns," he said. "It's hard to believe, but in America they actually say that having a gun is a way to protect people. We knew about that attitude, but I never dreamed my son would be the victim of it."

The Hattoris were more critical still in a petition they wrote, which was distributed, along with the requisite packets of purifying salt, to every guest at the funeral.

"The thing we must really depise, even more than the criminal, is the American law that permits people to own guns," the petition said. "We know many fine Americans, but we feel a fierce anger that these Americans have let their country become a place where people must walk the streets in fear."

The petition, addressed to President George Bush and the Japanese prime minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, called on the United States to change its laws permitting gun ownership.

The tragedy, now known to virtually everyone in Japan as "the exchange student case," has become such a national concern that people and companies from every corner of the archipelago sent expressions of sorrow.

Like millions of other Japanese teenagers, Mr. Hattori saw America as the most exciting place in the world.

"Young Hattori had always hoped to live in America," said Takeshi Watanabe, head of the Japan branch of the American Field Service, which sponsored Mr. Hattori's trip abroad.

"I remember that he told me, just before he left Japan, how wonderful it would be, how proud it would make him, to say that the U.S. was his second homeland," Mr. Watanabe added. "He wanted to be a cultural bridge from the American people to the Japanese. How incredibly sad that he will never achieve this aim."



AKIHITO IN XIAN — Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko looking out Monday over the ancient Chinese capital of Xian at the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, one of few Buddhist temples from the Tang Dynasty. Akihito, on a day of sightseeing, skipped Xian's most famous site — the terra cotta warriors excavated near the tomb of China's first emperor. Rumor had it that the visit was canceled because of a Shinto belief that visits to graves bring spiritual impurity, but officials said the couple was simply too busy.

A Clampdown in East Timor

DILI, East Timor — Indonesia is tightening security ahead of next month's anniversary of an army massacre in East Timor and is expelling anyone without identity cards from the local capital, Dili.

"Many people have been caught without proper identity cards staying with friends in Dili," a local official said Monday. "We ask them to leave within 24 hours."

Officials said they were conducting house-to-house searches looking for anyone who might be involved in preparations to mark the first anniversary of the shooting. On Nov. 12, 1991, Indonesian troops fired into a group of mourners and demonstrators, killing up to 180 people.

No Hong Kong Panic, Says Patten, Standing Firm on Reform

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten dismissed an onslaught from China on Monday against his plans for democratic reform in Hong Kong, saying Beijing's threats would fail to sow panic in the colony.

Mr. Patten described a tumble Monday on the Hong Kong stock market as a technical correction, but hinted that Beijing was indeed trying to destroy his support in the local community and legislature.

Beijing has mounted a campaign to block Mr. Patten's plans to allow Hong Kong to elect the majority of its legislature in 1995.

Mr. Patten made it clear that he had no plans to back down.

"No, what I'm doing in a moderate, restrained and responsible way is trying to find ways to have properly accountable government in Hong Kong," he said. "If Chinese officials don't like the proposals I have put, then they should put forward proposals themselves so we can discuss them."

China's senior official responsible for Hong Kong, Lu Ping, let loose a barrage of threats Friday, telling a Beijing news conference that China would overthrow Hong Kong's legislature, advisory cabinet and judiciary when it regained the British colony in 1997 if Mr. Patten pushed through with his reforms.

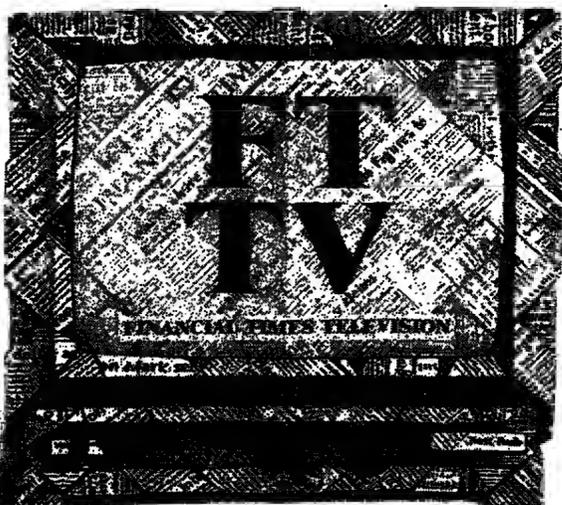
Hong Kong's most sensitive barometer of confidence, the stock market's Hang Seng Index, tumbled 200 points on Monday, to 6,062.47, as investors reacted to Mr. Lu's blast.

Opinion polls show Mr. Patten has strong public support for his proposals, which would allow Hong Kong people to elect the majority of their legislature in 1995.

But Hong Kong has a history of panicking at the whiff of confrontation with China.

A Chinese-British feud over the colony's future in 1983 provoked a currency crisis, a series of bank failures, and collapses on the property and stock markets.

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Herald Tribune THE OIL DAILY

Style



The new softness has finally knocked the sharp edges off the 1980s silhouette. From left to right, Jean-Paul Gaultier's knitted sweater and skirt made of fringes of fabric, Vivienne Westwood with her bridal outfit, and Christian Lacroix's skinny dress and hat with sheaves of corn.

For Kinder, Gentler '90s, Layers and Quiet Colors

Designers Reflecting Concerns of the Wider World

PARIS — If fashion is a weather vane pointing to the future, the 1990s are going to be kinder, gentler — but maybe drabber. The monthlong European collections for summer 1993 came out with a strong new silhouette, a range of quiet colors and a sense that designers are reflecting the concerns of the wider world.

The most obvious message is the new softness that has finally knocked the sharp edges off the 1980s silhouette. The fact that all avant-garde designers have gone unequivocally for long hemlines is less significant than the way these clothes are shown, layers of light fabrics that may recall the hippie, happy 1970s (as in Karl Lagerfeld's collection for Chloé) but are more likely to express a harsher modernism, Martin

Africa; and the now-you-see-it peep-show as legs emerge through froths of skirt and then disappear.

Ecology and concerns about the environment are reflected in many European collections. Fashion has gone green in the sense that the rich brocades and glossy or decorated fabrics that were an integral part of the 1980s have now been replaced by natural colors and raw finishes. At Comme des Garçons, designer Rei Kawakubo expressed that idea by using thick furnishing brocades but bleaching out their colors. A new wave of North European designers makes a strong ecological statement, with the Belgians Margiela and Ann Demeulemeester showing rough fabric, and the Swedish-born Marcel Marongiu working with Nordic weaves.

Out of Africa comes a sense of rage and despair at what is happening to that continent. Whereas more conventional designers such as Valentino use lion prints or decorative elephant embroideries, Yoji Yamamoto showed lengths of cotton wrapped around the body. Lacroix painted swatches of heat-and-dust color on gauzy coats and covered barely veiled bodies in breastplates of molded metal.

VIVIENNE Westwood, Britain's avant-garde designer, made a statement about ecology, the environment and the nurturing 1990s with her pajamas for the family patterned with endangered species of animals — even if her camouflage patterns and gilded jeans suggest a survival kit for an urban jungle. Katherine Hamnett, a designer given to radical statements, focused on green-good prints, filmy transparency and fashion trends from flared plants to bare midriffs.

"It's been a terrific season, much better than expected, with a variety of directions, new talents like Marcel Marongiu — and plenty to buy," said Elin Saltzman, fashion director of Bergdorf Goodman, before the left for New York, where the collections open next weekend.

Rose Marie Bravo, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, described the Paris week as exciting and "dominated by Karl Lagerfeld." The most significant factor to her was "the disappearing bottom half."

"Between the layering, the chiffon and the pants, the bottom of an outfit is losing its significance, and I think that's good," she said.

Joan Kaner, fashion director of Neiman-Marcus, emphasized the change in dressing seen at the international shows, with more room for self-expression "and that's the best part of the revival of the 1960s and '70s."

Although the fashion fizz was found in Paris, Gene Pressman of Barneys spoke up for the power of Italy in its "classicism and quality." He cited Prada and Jil Sander as strong shows in Milan, along with Armani; and Romeo Gigli, Chloé, Comme des Garçons and Issey Miyake as the most impressive shows in Paris.

"But I think the whole system should be changed," he said. "Instead of the runway shows there should be appointments on an individual basis to see the lines. Who needs whistles and bells?"

SUZY MENKES

Margiela is a new-generation designer who re-works in a tougher spirit the thrift-shop Annie Hall style, using re-cycled materials and rough weaves. The statement becomes less about drop-out escapism and more a cry of rage against the material world.

Although a few established designers are trying to hold a firm line, the tailored suit, the last lingering image of the yuppie 1980s, has just melted away. Jackets are now cut from a narrow, rather than padded, shoulder-line and come in floppy materials like crepe or knit. The strong showing of knitwear in a summer season suggests that the elongated tunic or cardigan jacket may be the way to ease working women into longer lengths and softer lines.

But mostly fashion has broken with power dressing. Even Giorgio Armani, who had tenderized the androgynous jacket and taken the stiffness out of it, spent half his collection in some ethnic neerland where light dresses or tunics were worn over light skirts. Yves Saint Laurent went off to China so that he could abandon his firm tailoring for kimono jackets. Chanel emphasized the end of the suit as a uniform by putting jackets with nothing but underpants.

Visible panties under transparent shrouds were on show from thoroughly modern designers like John Galiano and Helmut Lang, who both led a strong trend for sheer chiffon. Outside of clubs or a second literary offering from Madonna, these clothes are unlikely to be worn as they are shown. But the ubiquitous bodysuits and leggings will make a base for Lagerfeld's see-through skirts or Jean-Paul Gaultier's lace tabards.

Torn and unfinished effects have been hanging around high fashion for several seasons, the ultimate designer version of customized ripped jeans. Tatters took on a new dimension in the grass skirt fringes shown by Gaultier and Christian Lacroix. Their skirts, made of pieces of fabric woven together like a rag rug and left with dangling fringes, seem to express several different facets of modern fashion: destruction enshrined as style; ethnic inspiration with a focus on

Hollywood's Heavy Hitters

LOS ANGELES — Who are Hollywood's heaviest hitters? Entertainment Weekly has compiled its annual list of the Top 101 most powerful people in the entertainment industry.

The superegent Michael Ovitz tops the list for the second year in a row. The No. 2 spot was shared by Steven Ross and Gerald Levin, the co-chief executive officers of the media conglomerate Time Warner Inc. In the No. 3 slot was Barry Diller, who left in February as chairman and CEO of Fox Inc. Diller is currently unemployed, but there have been reports he's planning to take over NBC.

The highest-ranking celebrity on the list, at No. 10, was also the highest-ranking woman: the Material Girl turned "Sexpert," Madonna. She was closely followed by Oprah Winfrey, at No. 11.

There were some new names on this year's list, including Prince, Garth Brooks, Barbra Streisand and the teen idols from "Beverly Hills, 90210." But there were also some conspicuous absences — Michael Jackson, for instance, was booted off the list.

However, Dan Quayle squeaked on, thanks to the brouhaha over his criticism of "Murphy Brown." The vice president was accorded No. 101.5 — a position created last year to accommodate the 11-year-old actor Macaulay Culkin.

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Arts and Antiques

Art Fairs Burst on Scene As an Alternative Market Once-Reticent Dealers Join the Rush To Be Present at International Shows

PARIS — Art fairs used to be an excuse for pleasant little outings for the public and a self-congratulatory show-off for the dealers. Almost overnight, they have turned into an alternative art market on its way to parity with the auction world.

Art-for-sale exhibitions now succeed each other at such a pace that sooner or later organizers will have to consider some form of international coordination. Right now, traffic congestion is reaching the point where collision becomes inevitable. This month alone, half a dozen events were going on. By far the most important, the Paris International Biennale of Antique Dealers, closed on Oct. 4, leaving time, only just, for dealers, mostly northern European, to rush off to Munich. Some, no doubt, may have strolled off to Delft.

Then, on Oct. 24, another event of stellar proportions broke out on the art scene, the International Fair of Contemporary Art, best known as the FIAC show, which is at the Grand Palais until Nov. 1. This coincides almost exactly with the Fine Art and Antique Dealers Show (the Armory show, as New Yorkers call it) due to close Thursday. In time, you see, to allow the keen antique lover to pick up his toothbrush and take the earliest flight to the West Coast. The San Francisco Fall Antiques Show begins that day in the Festival Pavilion at Fort Mason Center. That, of course, would rule out going to the 9th International Antiques Fair in Bruges starting on Oct. 31 through Nov. 11. You can't win them all.

No art lover, however obsessive in his pursuit of beauty, can envisage attending every fair. Maastricht comes on top of the agenda for serious collectors looking for Medieval sculpture, Renaissance and Baroque objects or the complete array of furnishings for the sophisticated northern European home geared to the past — silver, tapestries, 17th-century oaken furniture or 18th-century pieces from Holland and Germany, antiquities from the Ancient World, to say nothing of Old Masters, mostly Dutch and Flemish, sometimes French and Italian. Tucked away in the southernmost tip of the Netherlands, only 30 minutes by car from Aachen in Germany, it was by far the best for quality in 1991 and 1992. In the same general line but

with greater emphasis on China (in the case of the Far East), or England (in Europe), there is the Grosvenor House Fair in London in mid-June. Before that, one may cite the International Antiques Fair in Milan early in May.

In the last three years, the attitude of dealers to art fairs has changed dramatically. Some top-league professionals such as Bernard Blonde, the great Antwerp specialist in tapestries, make a point not to miss grand shows — the Biennale, Maastricht, Milan. Others, who were very reticent until the mid-1980s, have given in to what is becoming an irresistible tide.

Hugette Berbe, the world's doyenne of specialists in rarefied art from the mid-19th century to early Cubism, aside from being one of four leading dealers in Japanese prints worldwide, took part in the Paris Biennale in 1988 for the first time. Her daughter Annabelle, who has been her partner for the last 16 years, talked her into overcoming her prejudice against showing at the fair. Now, Hugette Berbe is the first to concede, "We just have to be there."

THE reasons for this necessity are obvious. Art fairs enjoy vis-à-vis galleries, the advantage that art shows have over museum displays. They are temporary and they offer a feeling of novelty. Those concerned — the collectors, the curators — feel the urge to attend. Better, they want to get in first.

The attendance at the Paris Biennale was as remarkable this year as it was at the height of art market prosperity. On the first day as I walked into the stand of Guy Ladrière, the Paris dealer who sells some of the finest Medieval and Renaissance works of art, I bumped literally into Tom Kren, the Paul Getty curator of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts. Every collector worth his salt turned up, from Michel David-Weill, the French-born international banker, to Hans Künig, the very patrician German diplomat, now retired, who is the chairman of the European Art Foundation, the body running Maastricht.

The love of the fair, it must be said, was irresistible. There were major art-historical discoveries such as would justify small monographic exhibitions in a museum. Michel



An early 16th-century wooden Virgin by "Messire Pierre Aubry."

Turkic of Paris came up with an extraordinary piece: the silver gilt figure of a deer attacked by a dog made in two halves and concealing the mechanism of a clock. This is typically the refined object one associates with Augsburg or Nuremberg from about 1580. But here, the collar of the deer carries a French name engraved in elegant lettering, Nicolas Le Constençois. The man was hitherto known only through archives, where he is mentioned as a clockmaker between 1544 and 1568. The clock proves that he was a goldsmith and, above all, that a type of object thought to have originated in Germany was known in France at least three decades earlier.

The discovery goes even further. Le Constençois is known to have received several commissions from Henry II of France. Now, Turkic bought the deer from a vendor who had acquired it from the 11th Marquess de Galard Terrate, directly descended from Diane de Poitiers, the mistress of Henry II. The deer, associated with the Greek goddess Diana, was her symbol. Turkic speculates with some reason that the clock must have been commissioned by the king as a present when Diane and stayed with her descendants well into this century. A major object made for the court of France by an identified artist has thus come to light.

By coincidence, Edouard Bresset, the great specialist in Medieval sculpture, made a discovery in the same collection. On May 20, in

Continued on page 11

Single Collections Whet Salesroom Appetites Buyers Respond to Vision, Not Name

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — In the last few months, a surge of irrefutable enthusiasm has been triggered nearly each time a one-man collection has been offered at auction, from New York to London, back to New York and off to Monte Carlo.

The scale of the phenomenon first registered on the consciousness of professionals when at the blindest point in the market last fall in New York, a collection of super-quality French furniture was sold at Sotheby's. On Dec. 6, the Keck collection, which had been assembled by Elizabeth Keck over a 15-year period, was being auctioned following the breakup of the Keck couple. The leading Paris dealers, who had supplied a generous proportion of the pieces, watched in trepidation. They need not have worried; the sale was almost an unqualified success. The failure rate, measured by value and by unsold lots, was a negligible 5 percent. Some prices were substantial (a Louis XVI Japanese lacquer and ebony commode attributed to Weisweiler went up to \$682,000), others less so, but it could not have gone much better.

Four months later, on April 4, a very different kind of a single-collector sale was held at Christie's in London. An album of 57 drawings by the Swiss-born artist Henry Fuseli, which were assembled well after his death by an English woman, Harriet Jane Moore, came up out of the blue.

The diversity was extreme: The sketches ranged from almost neoclassical portraits to others done with expressionistic violence or to fantasies with a surreal touch. But as one went very carefully over the drawings, one could see a thread running through them all, a kind of intense expressiveness. They were chosen with deep understanding of the oeuvre, and the buyers responded enthusiastically to the eye of a collector of more than a century ago. Every drawing sold, some of them more than doubling the high estimate. Such was the sketch of a woman swooning at a writing table with a demonic-looking man breathing down her neck, which climbed to £41,800. It all peaked when "The Massacre of the Innocents," a sketch in pen and brown ink full of movement and fury, which Harriet Moore had bought for £1,10s in 1847, set an absolute record for a Fuseli drawing at £55,000.

It was not, however, until May that the full measure of the appeal of the single-owner collection in worsening economic circumstances could be fully taken. On May 20, in

New York, Sotheby's was dispensing the first installment of Jaime Ortiz-Patiño's art belonging from his Geneva residence. The French furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries was impressive, which made every professional shudder — could the market absorb a substantial part of it, given the high prices, given the standstill in the trade?

The answer came promptly: The market absorbed all of it, for \$15.8 million, more than the high estimate. The prices were not so high as they might have been three years earlier, but they were gigantic enough. However sublime the marquetry bureau plat, probably by André-Charles Boulle, \$907,500 is a large amount. Peanut, however, when compared with the gem in Ortiz-Patiño's crown, a small writing table with a chinoiserie scene in stained horn, mother of pearl, tortoiseshell and brass marquetry of the late 17th century. It shot up to \$1.87 million.

The day after, the same tempo was maintained with the French and English silver from the same collection. The Sotheby's estimates were often not matched, because they were huge. But, here again, virtually everything sold — 2 out of the 50 lots were left by the roadside. Only the mad inflation of recent years and the commensurate estimates provided by Sotheby's (\$800,000 to \$1.2 million) makes the \$725,000 fetched by a pair of James II tankards seem paltry. Struck in London in 1686 with the mark of a duck (perhaps for John Duck), they are rare but crude, with their cartoon-like decorative patterns.

SURPRISINGLY, there was an improved replay of the same act with just a change of name when the beautifully chosen silver of Arturo Lopez-Willshaw was offered a month later in Monte Carlo. The sale, which took place on June 20, organized, again, by Sotheby's, ended with a 100 percent success. Here, a higher degree of aesthetic perfection was achieved overall. Leaving aside such stars as the world's most expensive coffeepot, made by François-Thomás Germain in 1756-1757 (8.325 million francs), it was hard not to be impressed by the outstanding feel for movement, architectural form and chiseling that the selection revealed.

This was best illustrated by a pair of saucers by Jacques Roettiers with the Paris mark for the years 1734-1735. The quality of the curves, the élan of the handle, which rises like a single scroll, typifies rococo at its best when it manages to remain light and balanced. At

Continued on page 11

The French State as Art Patron: A Merely Bureaucratic Ideal?

By Barry James

PARIS — Under a president who takes a personal interest in contemporary art trends, France's powerful Ministry of Culture plays a key role in deciding what constitutes the nation's artistic identity.

Like Gaïus Maccenas, the legendary patron of Augustan Rome, the ministry showers its largesse on favored artists, encouraging the avant-garde — or the pretentious — to an extent unheard of in most other countries.



Jack Lang

The head of the ministry, the radically chic Jack Lang, is one of the most powerful men in the Socialist-run government of François Mitterrand. He also has the education portfolio and acts as official government spokesman. Mr. Lang's works of patronage, which critics say often owe more to demagoguery than culture, often raise hackles. In the last year, for example, Mr. Lang has lavished praise on the kind of wall-paintings that most people call vandalism, opened a graffiti exhibition and invited rappers to perform at the presidential garden party.

Yet, some of his innovations, although initially greeted with outrage, such as Daniel Buren's black and white columns at the

Palais Royal have since gained broad acceptance. As the magazine *Beaux Arts* points out in a current series entitled "Art and the State," the motives of the republican government are the same as those of the monarchs, princes and prelates who have patronized artists since time immemorial. It seeks to bathe in a cultural glow and at the same time boost its popularity and legitimacy through the diffusion of art artifacts.

In a book published last year, Marc Fumaroli, a professor at the Collège de France, accused the Socialist government of turning mass culture into a substitute state religion. He alleged that Mr. Lang consistently promotes the mindlessly spectacular and vulgar rather than the artistically substantial. Mr. Fumaroli said the ministry's "cultural animators" borrow the agit-prop, mass media techniques and collective events commonly used by totalitarian regimes, while, for example, allowing public libraries to fall apart.

Mr. Fumaroli argues that ministries cannot fabricate beauty and truth, and that people must discover these values for themselves without having bureaucrats think for them.

On the other hand, defenders of the government's policy argue that the ministry, whose budget has doubled since 1981, is for the first time in French history making culture and art genuinely available to a mass public, and not just in Paris.

The critic Romain Rolland, discussing public support for the arts in the early part of the century,

warned that "it is the role of the state to petrify all it touches, to transform a vibrant ideal into a bureaucratic ideal."

So are the artists who benefit from the state's generosity under pressure to conform? There seems little evidence that they are, although there is sometimes lively criticism of the decisions made by the expert commissions that are called upon to choose the state's acquisitions.

The art scene in France seems to confirm the art philosopher George Dickie's Institutional Theory. Seeking a definition of art that would include works that deliberately challenge traditional aesthetic notions, such as Marcel Duchamp's ready-mades, Dickie said that art is anything that the world accepts as such. And when a Culture Ministry with millions to spend says something is art, there tends to be little argument, but at the same time little real thought about aesthetic value.

The trend toward the institutionalization of art in France has gathered speed since 1951, when a law decreed that all schools and universities built with public funds should

dedicate 1 percent of their construction cost to decoration or sculpture. The requirement was extended to virtually all public buildings in 1981, providing a valuable source of commissions for artists.

Two other important sources of patronage for the plastic arts have been introduced since Mr. Mitterrand came to office.

One is a fund to assist public acquisitions, which has enabled the state to buy works from more than 440 artists since 1983. The other is a series of regional funds for contemporary arts, set up 10

years ago to allow regional governments a say in cultural policy, help artists and establish a nationwide patrimony.

The success of the program has been spotty, with some regions buying mostly from local artists, not always of the highest quality, and others attempting to build collections of international stature, even to the extent of going to foreign galleries to buy works. The 23 regional funds have so far acquired more than 8,500 works from 1,700

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The Strength of Micro-Markets

Success of Japanese Prints Exemplifies Sector's Resilience

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — It takes a recession to bring out some of the hidden paradoxes of the art market, such as, for example, the fact that micro-markets can be infinitely stronger than those that appeal to the tens of thousands of buyers.

Take Japanese prints. Specialists in the field reckon that there are about a dozen "serious" collectors worldwide. Add perhaps a couple of hundred with more modest means and a good eye who might settle for the exquisite junk in a tempestuous sea off Tempozan by Yashima Gakutei, obtainable at 38,546 francs on June 3 at Drouot.

That is nothing compared with the thousands who buy Contemporary Art in the United States alone. But Contemporary Art from America has been rolling downhill over the last two years while Japanese prints are holding their ground. Almost at the top of the financial ladder, they buy and sell at perhaps 30 percent more than they did at the height of the market, while Impressionism, Old Masters and 18th-century furniture from France have slipped by half or more.

The first reason is that they re-

quire from those collecting them a sophisticated eye and considerable knowledge, which presupposes a high degree of motivation. The second reason is that the ultimate is still available at intervals. And, last but not least, discoveries are still possible. The surprise effect could be measured on June 3 at Drouot, when 32 prints, some of extraordinary quality, popped out of nowhere.

The collection they came from is a time capsule. It was started in 1892 and came to its close on the eve of World War I. Some objects were then bought at famous auctions — Goussé, Hayashi, the first Henry Vever sale. They were all but forgotten and were virtually unknown to specialists, with the exception of Huguette Beris of Paris. The doyenne of Western specialists in Japanese prints had borrowed some Utamaros for her first Utamaro show in 1956.

When a member of the family approached her saying they were ready to sell some prints (a rather unthinkable suggestion) because they were buying a house, Huguette Beris and her daughter Anisabelle broke their long-standing rule never to appear at Drouot as auction house experts. On June 3, the two women took their place at a little desk next to the podium from which Hervé Chayette conducted the auction.

It was fortunate for Drouot's reputation that the Berises, with their worldwide network of contacts with collectors and fellow dealers, were handling the sale.

Despite their warning that a sale of Japanese prints had long been scheduled for June 3 by Sotheby's New York and advertised in the Sotheby's systematic way, the Drouot operators found themselves unable or unwilling to offer an alternative date. As was to be expected, anyone who mattered that day in Japanese prints found himself in New York except for the Berises, who notified everyone in the field and gave additional information over the phone concerning rarity, provenance, condition. The sale was a success.

ONE of the most famous prints by Utamaro, a three-quarter view of the waitress Okita in the Nanwaya teahouse, was sold for 319,949 francs to the Western world's most active dealer, Bob Sawers of London, bidding on the phone through Anisabelle from Sotheby's in New York. A row of prints by Utamaro illustrating scenes from several plays not appreciated by Western dealers all went to one of the most brilliant Japanese dealers in the field, Kiyoshi Hatton of Nagoya.

The star lot, "Wistful Love," by Utamaro again, a famous piece illustrated in the catalogue published by Charles Vignier and Inada in 1912, was sold for 2.4 million francs, ostensibly to a Paris dealer who is believed to have been bidding on behalf of a Tokyo professional.

Ironically, when the rarest piece came up, the so far unimpressive impression of a standing actor, Otani Hiroji, by Sharaku, bidders did not get carried away. A Paris dealer got that for 718,316 francs.

When asked for an assessment of their own sale, the Berises said that in cases such as Utamaro's "Wistful Love," the price might have been higher by 20 percent in the British Rail Pension Fund sale in 1987 at Sotheby's London. The economic problems hitting Japan



An Utamaro print, sold at Drouot for nearly 320,000 francs, of the waitress Okita in the Nanwaya teahouse.

and the United States make it remarkable that prices should nevertheless have been high.

On Oct. 23, the first substantial sale of Japanese prints since May was held at Christie's New York, revealing a certain weakening of the market. The proportion of lots failing to sell, 27 percent, was slightly higher than is usual in New York.

A great rarity, Sharaku's double portrait of two actors, Nakajima Mitsuemon and Tomijuro, dated 1794, it was hitherto thought to be deliberately pale to color because the two other surviving examples are considerably faded. This one, much stronger in color, proves that the faint colors of the others are the result of prolonged exposure to light, not of the printer's choice. It vastly exceeded its estimate at \$71,500.

But, by and large, lots exceeding \$10,000 sold with difficulty. Hiroshige's set of "Fifty-three Stations of Tokaido" was bought in at \$90,000, one-third below the low estimate. A set of the 101 views of "Famous Places in Edo" similarly failed.

Both would appeal to dealers rather than true collectors, who build up their own sets from the finest possible impressions, and right now dealers are not buying, or hardly. They prefer to stay liquid either to repay debts to their banks or to buy cheaper still when prices will have gone down further in a few months from now.

SoHo Says So What to Gloom

Innovative Exhibition Spaces Energize N.Y. District

By Dana Micucci

NEW YORK — Despite gallery closings and the pessimistic mood hovering over the New York art world these days, recent developments in SoHo, the city's downtown arts district, are bringing new energy to the area.

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum is one of SoHo's most notable newcomers. In June, the museum opened an exhibition space in a restored, 19th-century landmark building on Lower Broadway, on the same block as the New Museum and the Alternative Museum. Part of an expansion program that included an extensive restoration of the historic Frank Lloyd Wright building that serves as the museum's Uptown headquarters, the SoHo space will be exhibiting Modernist art from the Guggenheim's permanent collection.

"The SoHo idea came about because we needed more exhibition space and thought our curatorial staff would benefit from being relocated Downtown, where they would be closer to the galleries and artists," said Michael Grovan, deputy director of the Guggenheim, who sees the museum as a catalyst for the revitalization of the area. "The museum will also profit from reaching a diverse Downtown audience and the many tourists who frequent the neighborhood."

In February, The Center for African Art will reopen on the same block as the Guggenheim on Broadway, a street that may soon compete with Fifth Avenue's "Museum Mile." After eight years in a small townhouse on the city's Upper East Side, the museum is moving to an expanded Downtown space, where it will be more accessible to the art community and the general public, according to the center's director, Susan Vogel.

"Here in SoHo, we're in one of the great artistic centers of the world," she said. "It's an art destination that's not just home to many galleries and artists, but to a large number of art publications, art bookstores, architects, designers and students. And for big, dramatic spaces, you can't beat SoHo." The center organizes two major exhibitions each year on the arts, history and culture of Africa that travel to museums worldwide.

While several SoHo galleries have closed over the past months, a few are bucking the trend, including Hirsch & Adler Modern, a prominent contemporary art gallery that has expanded and relocated to SoHo from its former Uptown address at Madison Avenue. The lure of low rents Downtown and the prospect of attracting a wider audience spurred the move, according to the gallery's director, Donald McKinney.

"Also, collectors and curators from outside New York, especially Europeans, gravitate towards SoHo

when they're in town for a short period of time," he said. "Some dealers have a tendency to moan about the current art scene, but we can't sit and wait for things to change. We have to renew our visions."

Alternative art exhibition spaces are invigorating the area with innovative approaches. Exit Art, one of the most progressive, nonprofit gallery alternatives in SoHo, will be expanding and reopening in November across the street from its former quarters on Broadway. Renamed Exit Art/The First World, the new international contemporary art exhibition and performance theater space will exhibit politically motivated art by emerging artists, many of whom will be European. Also included will be a small cafe and an "apartment store" that will sell home furnishings created by artists to help finance the space.

"This is a time when the New York arts community is reinventing itself," said Jeanette Ingberman, co-director of Exit Art. "There's an energy out there which is really vital, and it's exciting to see artists, galleries and nonprofit spaces taking new directions."

THE German *Kunsthalle* concept is one of those new directions, and it has found its first real home in SoHo at KunstHall, a noncommercial contemporary art exhibition space that opened in April. Backed by American and European investors, the space exhibits multimedia art from private collections, museums and galleries, as well as work by individual established and emerging artists. Like a German *Kunsthalle*, which is a cross between a museum and a gallery, KunstHall does not have a permanent collection.

"Our goal was to bring more European art to the U.S. in a *Kunsthalle* setting," said curator and director Christian Leigh. "A lot of people seem to be losing interest in art, but SoHo is still the artistic center of New York. Anytime someone opens a new exhibition space, it's good for the art community."

KunstHall, which also hosts lectures and publishes exhibition catalogues, has presented the work of such artists as Sol Lewitt, Dan Flavin, Roma Pondick and Marcello Jori.

Other unique newcomers to the Downtown art scene are Tral Balloon, an experimental project space that exhibits issue-oriented art created primarily by emerging female artists, and AC Project Space, a small artist-run gallery devoted to exhibiting the work of lesser-known New York artists. The art market slump has motivated artists to start taking more control by creating new venues for their work and curating exhibits, according to artist and Project Space curator Paul Bloodgood.

DANA MICUCCI is a journalist based in New York.

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Ile de France Museums Offer Aesthetics in a Pastoral Setting

By Michael Balter

PARIS — Given that Paris harbors no fewer than 50 museums devoted to the arts in their various forms, most tourists in search of aesthetic experiences do not feel impelled to venture beyond the city limits. Yet, those pilgrims who have worn their soles thin from trudging through such great temples as the Louvre, the Grand Pa-

lais and the Musée d'Orsay might be pleased to discover some of the more humble sanctuaries hidden in the countryside surrounding Paris. Many of these sites are less than an hour by train from the city center, and most can guarantee the visitor a combination of artistic encounter and pastoral repose.

Just southwest of Paris, for example, is the town of Meudon, where Auguste Rodin spent the last quarter-century of his life.

On a grassy hill overlooking Seves and the Parc de Saint-Cloud, two rows of chestnut trees lead to the Villa des Brillants, which the sculptor purchased in 1893. The house (despite the grand name, it is a small but pretty cottage of red brick and gray stone) and surrounding grounds form the annex to the Musée Rodin in Paris. Rodin's atelier, which stood next to the house, was unfortunately demolished several years after his death in 1917. But in 1951, a museum designed by architect Henry Favier was constructed at the bottom of the hill, thanks to a donation by the American philanthropist Jules Mastbaum, who also endowed the Rodin Museum in Philadelphia.

The facade of this long, sky-lit hall incorporates a portion of a 17th-century chateau from neighboring Issy-les-Moulineaux, which Rodin had retrieved after the structure burned down in 1871. Inside, mounted on and around a long wooden platform, are the casts, models, and studies for dozens of Rodin's works, including "The Burghers of Calais," the mangled figure of Saint Jean-Baptiste, and "The Gates of Hell." And the reverent who have come to pay their respects to the great artist need look no farther than the garden in front of the museum, where "The Thinker" watches over the tomb of Rodin and his wife, Marie-Rose Beuret.

No street in France can claim a richer artistic heritage than La Grande Rue in Barbizon. The plaques on the stone houses of this village at the edge of the Fontainebleau Forest tell it all: Charles Jacques lived here, Charles-François Daubigny painted there, Narcisse Diaz de la Peña lived across the street. And the homes of Theodore Rousseau and Jean-François Millet, the leaders of what is known as the Barbizon School, are now museums devoted to this 19th-century revival of French landscape painting.



Sculpture of "The Thinker" at Rodin's grave in Meudon.

Today, the Barbizon painters are regarded more for their influence on the Impressionists than for their own contributions to art history. Yet, the group's concentration on nature and peasant life was revolutionary at the time, and for many years the Paris Salon refused to exhibit their works.

Although most of the works of the Barbizon group are scattered in galleries and museums throughout the world, a handful of paintings by Jacques Rousseau, Georges Cassas and others can be viewed in Rousseau's former house, which is now the Municipal Museum. An expanded museum is planned in the former inn of Le Père Ganne, the ivy-covered stone building where Rousseau, Millet, Camille Corot and others would often take their dinner after a day painting among the pines and oaks of Fontainebleau Forest. There they would be joined by such illustrious visitors as George Sand and Paul Verlaine, and by painters who stayed at the inn for 54 sous a day.

Until 1984, the town of Jouy-en-Josas, situated a few miles southeast of Versailles in the valley of the Bièvre River, was best known as the site of Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf's pioneering factory for printed fabrics. But the famous *toile de Jouy* has been somewhat overshadowed in recent years by the growth of the Carrière Foundation for Contemporary Art, an ambitious example of private patronage in France.

The foundation is spread over a 15-hectare (37-acre) park of lush grass, graced with streams, sycamores, sequoias, and oaks. Planted across the grounds are a number of modern sculptures, including César's massive *parcasse* of steel girders, "Hommage à Eiffel"; Jean-Pierre Raynaud's whimsical "La Serre" (The Greenhouse); and Arman's car-in-concrete fantasy, "Long-Term Parking."

The permanent collection comprises more than 600 contemporary works, and the foundation's temporary exhibitions, such as the just-concluded "A Visage Découvert" (The Naked Face), draw thousands of the young and chic from Paris every month.

A visitor to Jouy-en-Josas should not, however, neglect to visit the Musée de la Toile de Jouy, which recently moved to the Château de l'Églantine. Oberkampf, an engraver and colorist from Württemberg, set up shop in Jouy in 1760 to create a factory at Jouy devoted to the production of printed fabrics.

The museum contains a number of the woodblocks and copper cylinders Oberkampf used to reproduce his vivid designs, as well as samples of fabrics from Jouy and other parts of France. One noteworthy specimen is the "Mouchoir des Connaissances Utiles" (Handkerchief of Useful Knowledge), manufactured in 1878 at a factory in the Normandy town of Darnétal-Rouen.

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MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.

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Arts and Antiques / A Special Report

Old Masters: A Happy Hunting Ground for Buyers

By Souren Melikian



El Greco's "The Disrobing of Christ," (detail), sold for £1.7 million.

LONDON — Almost overnight, the climate of acute competition for an ever-widening number of works of art has given way to a buyers' market. In the relative abundance that is coming back, Old Master paintings are far and away the domain that lends itself best to brilliant buys.

Here, true masterpieces occasionally turn up, in contrast to Impressionists and most avant-garde movements down to the early years of Cubism, the best of which are locked up forever in museums or foundations.

This was illustrated on a spectacular scale last season. One of the most beautiful portraits ever painted by Hans Holbein suddenly turned up on the market, as the family which had held it for centuries decided that this would be the best way to settle death duties. In the strange, uniquely British way that aristocratic families have of safeguarding historical houses and their collections by selling the very finest works in them, the Marquess of Cholmondeley consigned the portrait for sale to Christie's.

In the event, it was negotiated to the National Gallery of London, which acquired it for £10 million. Had this not been the case, for which the British public can be thankful to the curators of the National Gallery, a picture on a par with the world's great portraits, from Albrecht Dürer's "Oswolt Krel" in the Alte Pinakothek in Munich to Rembrandt's "Hendrickje Stoffels" in the Louvre, would have been available to multimillionaire buyers.

But not all major paintings get targeted by museums. Had this one not been painted by the German master while in England, it might have been allowed to go. So far, the hunt for

top Old Masters has only been half-hearted. In December 1990, one of the most remarkable paintings by Murillo ever seen in the market came up in London. It was sold for £2.4 million, one-third over the high estimate, to Bruno Meissner of Zurich and Paris. The latest news is that light cleaning has revealed a work in mint condition of the kind that would look good in the Prado or the Louvre. A hundred times more important than a middling-to-fairly-good Renoir, it is still available at roughly about the amount it would cost to get such a Renoir.

In recent months, some important works have been trickling into the market, reflecting a growing need for cash. On May 31, at Christie's, a beautiful El Greco was unexpectedly up for sale. The painting, "The Disrobing of Christ," has a long track record. In the 19th century, it was in the princely collection of Don Sebastián Gabriel de Borbon y Braganza (1811-1875) in Madrid, where it remained with his widow until her death in 1902. Two years later, it was in the collection of a Roman prince and then found its way into one of the great Florence collections, that of the counts Contini-Bonacossi. By the early 1980s, the picture surfaced in the United States, where it was featured in the great El Greco traveling exhibition, before reappearing in Japan. (Chinese cataloguers were discreet about its provenance, which was never disclosed. It can now be revealed to have been consigned by a remarkable Japanese collector, Dr. Hiroshi Ishizuka. Estimated to be worth £1.5 million to £2.5 million, the El Greco was knocked down at £1.7 million plus premium, not a crazy amount for a work by one of the three best-known masters from Spain.

There was an even more important painting by Francisco de Zurbarán — if one is to accept

Christie's catalogue entry at face value. It had not been seen in the market since Feb. 25, 1918, when it was acquired by the vendor's grandfather in New York. "Christ and the Virgin in the House at Nazareth" was considered for two decades to be a variant based on the Cleveland Museum of Art original, which was itself recognized as such as late as 1960. Eventually, a French scholar, Jeannine Baticle, pronounced it an autograph work. The picture was revealed to the public for the first time in the 1988 Paris and Madrid exhibitions. In the catalogue, she went so far as to declare that this was the prime version of the two, the Cleveland painting being an interpretation of the first thought. Christie's scholar in residence, David Ekslerdjian, observes, however, that there are notable *penumbras* in both. Whatever the case, the appearance of the work should have caused a sensation. Estimated to be worth \$1.2 million to \$1.6 million, it found no buyer, stopping at \$900,000. This could only happen in a field where competition between buyers is limited at the top. While there may be two dozen or so buyers with that amount of cash (and more) available for top-quality Impressionists and 20th-century masters, there are probably no more than four or five buyers worldwide where Old Masters are concerned.

Competition is not crazy in the lower financial strata, either. On July 8, Sotheby's was holding its usual early summer sale of Old Master paintings. Its advertising focused heavily on a portrait by Rembrandt, whose chief merit lay in the signature and the fact that the Dutch Rembrandt committee accepts it as really and truly the master's own work. The portrait is otherwise bland, not to say insipid. In the event, it went to a collector of Rembrandt-school pictures who wanted an icon by the master himself. There are not many left

outside museums, and he got what he was looking for to the tune of \$4.18 million. The other painting in the public eye was a Guido Reni. Previously sold at a Sotheby's auction, it was cleaned in the interval, not quite so felicitously as might be desired, and came unstuck at £1.25 million.

All this made an ideal context for wonderful buys to be made while everyone had their eyes fixed on the two heavyweights. There was, among other pictures, an exquisite imaginary landscape, or capriccio, by Francesco Guardi. A. Morassi, who published it in 1973 in his book "Antonio e Francesco Guardi," describes it as a "painting of superb quality from his mature period." It was estimated at \$80,000 to \$120,000 and went for a song at \$70,000 plus premium.

With a higher budget, there was a far greater buy to be made in the same sale. This is a personification of Justice in the guise of a young woman seen virtually in the nude behind a transparent gauze drap, holding a sword upright in one hand and Roman scales in the other. The panel is signed with a winged serpent, which was the device of Lucas Cranach the Elder, and dated 1537. It was last seen in 1937, when the great Max J. Friedländer, who had written his catalogue raisonné of the master's work five years earlier, authenticated the picture. It could not have been fresher to the market and ranks among the very fine Cranach the Elder works. Yet, it sold on the low estimate, for only £385,000, a ridiculously low price when measured by the standards of Impressionism and Modern Masters.

If the hunting ground is extended beyond auction houses to dealers in the field, of which there are dozens, the possibilities of making brilliant acquisitions are multiplied manifold.

Art Fairs Provide Alternative Market

Continued from page 9

covery in the same league and also displayed it at the Biennale for the first time. He acquired a wooden group of the Virgin and child and got his restorer to remove an overlayer of gesso that gave her a late 17th-century look. Underneath, an early 16th-century model with a poignant expression and its original polychromy was virtually intact. Most remarkably, the base was carved with a name that reads "Messire Pierre Aubry." The Gothic calligraphy is inserted between tiny sculptor's hammers carved in miniature like some punctuation marks. Nothing of the kind has yet been recorded. Eventually, Bresset's son Gilles, a trained art historian, discovered the name in period documents. He was a sculptor working in Tours as late as 1539. A remarkable artist, judging from this group, has thus emerged from total obscurity.

Such sensational additions to the history of European sculpture coupled with some marvelous displays — the Chinese archaic bronzes on the stand of Gisèle Croës, the Pre-Columbian art put together by Santi Micali of the Galerie Mermoz, the 19th-century and early 20th-century art on the stand of Hugues Berès, with a haunting portrait of a little girl by Corot — turned the Biennale into a cultural event not to be missed.

Commercially, this paid off. Against all probability, in a climate of deep pessimism, many dealers did reasonably well. First, there were the sales triggered by the prospect of the fair. Croës sold an admirable \$800,000 bronze vase of the late 6th century B.C. to a Swiss

collector, who could not bear the thought of losing the Chinese piece to another collector should it be displayed at the Biennale (in fact, it was, with a red sticker indicating it was sold).

Then there were the many sales that continued until the last day, and after. This is a typical aspect of art fairs. Ten days after the closure, Marianne Roland Michel of the Galerie Cailleux sold an astonishing small portrait of a man seated sideways with a hardened, embittered expression by the usually light-hearted Hubert Robert to a collector who had

In Maastricht, the fair is accompanied by a cycle of lectures, concerts and excursions.

admired it early on but took his time. The price, 100,000 francs, led him to think twice. Finally, the striking Goya touch to what is probably the portrait of an imprisoned aristocrat at the time of the French Revolution, made him crack.

Therein lies the asset of art fairs versus auctions. For buyers, they have the advantage of a large concentration of quality objects, but they spare them the stress of making an instant decision as an auctioneer calls out bids. For dealers, an art lover that has touched and admired a work of art on their stand becomes a potential client. Even if the collector decides against buying the piece, he does not forget.

The yearning and the sense of loss, only too well known to a collector who misses what he wanted, guarantee that he will long remember the dealer. As likely as not, he will visit him later.

Some dealers are so utterly convinced that the future of art fairs is bright that they have given up their gallery. Michael Goedhuis, who was the director of Colnaghi's Oriental Art for years and therefore knows full well the advantages and drawbacks of running a gallery, now operates from home and systematically displays his Far Eastern bronzes of the later periods in the best fairs.

Jan Krugier, a heavyweight in 20th-century masters, seemed to be everywhere for a few years, from the Biennale to such highly specialized fairs as the Paris Salon du Dessin in the first days of April. Brian Haughton of London, a porcelain specialist, has acquired a highly visible profile through the specialized fair-cum-seminars he started several years ago, one for porcelain, another for silver, both at the Dorchester in London.

The art fair phenomenon is gaining in complexity every year. In Maastricht, the fair is accompanied by a cycle of lectures, concerts of classical music and excursions. The committee that runs it is increasingly turning into a representative body that negotiates with European Community authorities via the European Art Foundation.

The 1960s made the auction market what it is now, a fearful competitor for dealers. The 1990s will be dominated by the expansion of the art fair, a most welcome ally for sellers without being threatening to the buyers.

Souren Melikian

Single Collections Whet Auction Room Appetites

Continued from page 9

100,000 francs, they doubled their high estimate, summing up the public's reaction to a collector's choice far better than the soup tureen, liner and cover by Edme Pierre Balzac, which the French Agency of National Museums acquired for 6.66 million francs.

Therein lies the fundamental secret of the single-owner collection: It is not so much the collector's "name," as the *nouveau riche* mentality would have us believe, as the forceful aesthetic vision that is projected by the true collector's assembled objects.

Proof that it is the vision that matters, not the identity is provided by the fate of collections in which this does not come across. On June 1, Christie's sold in London the collection of Meissen porcelain formed by Gertrude and Robert Anderson. "Their main concern was to obtain examples illustrative of the distinctive styles of decoration from the first 50 years of the factory's production, concentrating on useful wares and thereby forming a comprehensive chronological collection," the foreword to the catalogue says.

Gathering samples is not collecting art. Nearly a quarter of the 78 pieces remained unsold in an auction that was only a moderate success.

On the other hand, when Sotheby's sold on June 23 the collection of German faience formed by Dr. Ragnar Borsum with passionate love, only 3 of the 78 pieces were left stranded. Many multiplied their estimate several times, such as the delightful jug with a slender neck from Schrezeheim with Augsburg parcel gilt mounts, which, from a £3,000 to £4,000 estimate rose to £18,700, or the Bayreuth tankard signed by Georg Fliegel and dated Aug. 2, 1771, which, estimated at £7,000 to £9,000, went up to £57,800.

Occasionally, the verdict of buyers can be full of nuances. At

Christie's auction of Meissen porcelain from the Korthaus collection on Sept. 21, 19 lots out of 68 failed, but many with good reason — these were of virtually no interest. The better pieces, in general,

did brilliantly despite the gloomy climate.

Souren Melikian is art editor of the International Herald Tribune.

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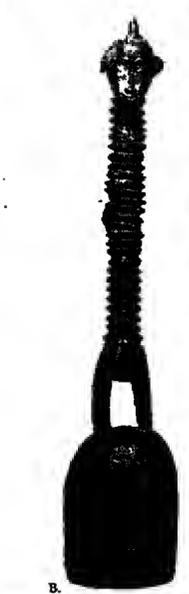
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A. Pablo Picasso, *Francisco*, lithograph, 1946, signed in pencil and numbered 25/50, 24 1/2 by 19 in. (628 by 484 mm). Estimate: \$16,000-20,000.

B. A fine Senofo helmet mask, wood, height: 4 1/4 in. (105 cm.). Estimate: \$10,000-15,000.

C. Henri Matisse, *La Plage Rouge*, 1905, signed, oil on canvas, 15 by 16 in. (38 by 40.6 cm.). Estimate: \$1,250,000-1,750,000.

D. Diego Rivera, *Acueducto*, signed, oil on canvas, 21 1/2 by 25 1/2 in. (54.3 by 64.8 cm.). Estimate: \$900,000-1,200,000.



E. A Teotihuacan stone mask, Classic, circa A.D. 450-650, height: 4 1/4 in. (12 cm.). Estimate: \$35,000-45,000.

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Swiss Town Builds Permanent Home For Works by German Expressionist

By Judith Trepp

DAVOS, Switzerland — Minimalist in construction and contemplative in conception, the recently opened Kirchner Museum here is a quiet sensation. Not only does it house many works by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner in its collection of more than 500 pieces that have never before been publicly accessible, but it also calls into question the widespread practice in recent years of celebrating the museum architecture and its architect more extensively than the work found within.

In more temperate climates a museum can readily employ natural overhead light but in Davos, with snowfall blocking an overhead light source for more than six months a year, it was necessary to find an alternative solution. Natural light comes into the building on all sides through the etched-glass panels and floods the interior glass ceiling, resulting in a soft diffused light in the exhibition rooms below. Automatically regulated, hidden noon lights provide a supplementary source on overcast days and evenings.

The museum is the realization of a dream that began in 1982, when a group including auctioneer and gallery owner Eberhard Kornfeld, Davos tourist-bureau director Bruno Cerber and Kirchner estate administrator Roman Norbert Ketterer established a small provisional Kirchner Museum in Davos. The decision to build a definitive museum was made in 1989 and building began the year after.

IN AN unusual gesture, the entire cost of the building — 11.5 million Swiss francs (\$8.5 million) — was assumed by Ketterer, his wife, and their family foundation. Davos offered the Kirchner Museum the land on long-term lease.

The Ketterers also contributed the bulk of the museum's extensive collection as well as interesting documentary material, including 160 of Kirchner's sketchbooks, his photo albums and documents, the original plates from



The Kirchner Museum in Davos; below, "Watercarrier at the Mountain Stream," one of Kirchner's numerous oils (1921-23) depicting Swiss mountain life.

his photos, his personal library, and Ketterer's library on 20th-century art.

The museum possesses, in addition to a representative collection of Kirchner works from all periods, a large number of his lesser-known lithographs and etchings. The museum intends to serve as a worldwide center for scholars interested in using its research material. Conceived of as a dynamic museum and not a static repository, the museum will offer yearly symposia and changing exhibitions.

That a museum dedicated to Kirchner should be built in Davos is, of course, no accident. Kirchner, founding member of the "Die Brücke" movement, spent more of his life in Davos than he had in Dresden and Berlin combined. For 21 years, from 1917 until his suicide in 1938, he lived and worked in this alpine farming community.

He had come to Dr. Lucius Spengler's Davos sanatorium for the shattered nerves he suffered during World War I military service. No longer able to master the tough, hectic, and lonely world of Berlin, he chose to make a new life for himself in the more protective and pastoral atmosphere of Davos.

While the poor, the streetwalkers and the foreigners had aroused his sympathy and interest in Berlin and subsequently became his subject matter, in Davos the simple but difficult lives of his farm neighbors were translated into unique pictorial celebrations of rural life.

Perceiving art as a "message from within," Kirchner strove to capture the vitality of the local



farmers and their environment in oil paintings in rich and harmonious tones in deeply furrowed woods. Unlike the Swiss artist Ferdinand Hodler, who portrayed the farmer as a heroic prototype, Kirchner showed individual farmers engaged in their daily activities: "Kasper Cadiepoli" (woodcut, 1919), "Farmers Midday" (oil, 1922-23), "Watercarrier at the Mountain Stream" (oil, 1921-23) and other works. Kirchner, always conscious of his emotional and cultural ties to Germany, be-

came the chronicler of Swiss mountain life. "It is a proud person who lives here," Kirchner wrote in 1918 to Mrs. Robert Binswanger. "Work here is in most cases really idealistic, in that it is done with love. . . Here the word counts and one can sleep peacefully with open doors."

A year later, in response to Henry van de Velde's suggestion that he return to urban life, Kirchner wrote, "I am so glad to be here and to stay here. . . Here I can, at least on good days, work and live in peace among these good people."

KIRCHNER'S later years were increasingly difficult. Never able to win broad support or understanding for his work in Switzerland, and with his base of collectors, dealers and museums in Germany dwindling before the advance of Nazism, he became increasingly isolated and despairing. In 1933, Kirchner was asked to relinquish his membership in the Prussian Academy. In the same year "Die Brücke" was declared "un-German." Of the 17,000 to 23,000 art works confiscated by the Nazis from German museums and collections between 1937 and 1941, 639 were Kirchner's. Finally, his work was banned in Germany. Unable to envision a professional future, Kirchner shot himself in 1938, age 58.

JUDITH TREPP is a journalist based in Zurich.

Art Serves as Company Logo In the Communications Age

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — "In France," Professor Henry Higgins declared, "they don't care what you do, as long as you pronounce it correctly." To which, those familiar with the art world might be tempted to add, "They don't care what you do, as long as you manage to put a name to it."

This trait, far from being specifically French, has been characteristic of the international art scene of the past few decades, as demonstrated in major art shows around the world, where the name attached to the object has increasingly tended to replace the object itself.

Considering the type of work displayed (conceptual, minimal, etc.), it is no longer really necessary that the object be appreciated, admired or even seen by anyone. It need only be periodically trotted out, like the insignia of the godhead displayed at fixed intervals to the faithful in the Egyptian temples of antiquity, making the universal and charismatic presence of the international art world felt far and wide through the power of a well-argued vacancy.

And so it is, for instance, that in major international art shows recently, the government offices that minister culture to the French nation have consistently chosen to represent France in the four corners of the earth by such attractions as the vertical stripes of Daniel Buren, the random circular scribbles of Benet Veneit, the uncolored-stenciled-form paintings of Claude Viallet and the ubiquitous refrigerator-on-a-safe of Bertrand Lavier.

All of these have, with due solemnity, been almost seasonally displayed in Venice, Kassel, São Paulo, Seoul, Tokyo and elsewhere. The fact having been observed, it calls for comment. An explanation of sorts is to be found in the tremendous swing of the pendulum we have witnessed over the past 20 years. The 19th century still had a large body of official artists who shared and faithfully expressed the views of their public or private patrons. In opposition to this, there arose the figure of the artistic rebel, the dedicated servant of a higher ethic. His role received its theoretical scope from the avant-garde of this century, and Pablo Picasso probably remains the most widely acknowledged embodiment of this sort of figure.

But once rebellion or even thoughtful individuality had received critical and official sanction, the consumer society caught up with many of those who thought they were treading in Picasso's footsteps. New economic circumstances allowed dealers to gain access to a mass market, and art was often being bought for all the wrong reasons, since the new buyers were frequently enough motivated primarily by a quest for status and by the desire to speculate. Many of the successful artists of the '50s and the '60s, while still cutting the figure of a rebel, started running their careers in a businesslike way, providing a regular flow of objects to dealers who needed a standard product that could be easily packaged (in other words, named) and sold.

In the now-defunct modernist view, any satisfactory art implied a living interaction between the artist and his culture, and subsequently, through his work, of both of these with the public. By contrast, artists started appearing who came to grips with no more than their own individuality.

The swing of the pendulum having led artists to stress their singularity to the utmost, it suddenly became apparent that all singularities as such are interchangeable, that they are, in fact, the ultimate commonplace. Thus was the rebel cut down to size and brought back to roost beside the academic artists of the past century.

Today, the singularity of those artists most favored by French officialdom significantly takes the shape of a logo — stripe, circle or whatever — that is merely intended, in a visually economical form,

COMMENTARY

to signify the participation of the artist at that particular event.

But this does not account for everything, and some further clues are offered by the philosopher Anne Cauquelin in an intriguing, poker-faced little book published this year in the staid, encyclopedic collection "Que sais-je?" under the title "L'Art Contemporain."

The author, who is also a painter, cuts through the art-critical chatter of recent decades to argue that aesthetic issues are no longer relevant to contemporary art. Her approach coolly ignores all aesthetic issues because, she holds, contemporary art has no use for them. Instead, reasoning that we have moved of late from a consumer society that consumed significant objects, to a society of communication that merely communicates about them, she turns to the theory of communication for an explanation of what has happened to art.

Much of what is presented as art today, she says, is, in fact, nothing more than the self-celebration of a communications network. Under these circumstances, it is the system itself, rather than the individual work of art, that turns out to be significant.

By displaying, all over the world, works by a given artist that are, to all intents and purposes, identical (as identical as an oil company's logo displayed by service stations in various countries), the system proclaims the universal presence, not of some significant work of art, but of its own, all-encompassing network of communication to which these exhibitions are intended to lend visible form.

The act of communication is the essence of these ritual events, rather than the content or the ethical or aesthetic values that one would normally expect to find in a work of art.

Yet, people still expect to encounter beauty, to be stirred, to be prompted to discover the world and their own self, to sense a truth, to see things that touch upon the furthest, enigmatic poles of experience, on identity and solitude, meaning and purpose, love and death, and to receive some intimation of the nature of good and evil.

Current theory quite obviously fails to allow for such a sensitive, intellectual and emotional experience because its major proponents have failed to go beyond sociology, politics, psychoanalysis or semiology, failed to come up with a concept that would really account for the existence of such human needs, and consequently failed to define the nature of the "content" an uncompromising artist might be expected to offer such a public.

MICHAEL GIBSON writes on the arts for the International Herald Tribune.

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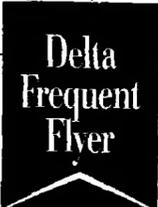
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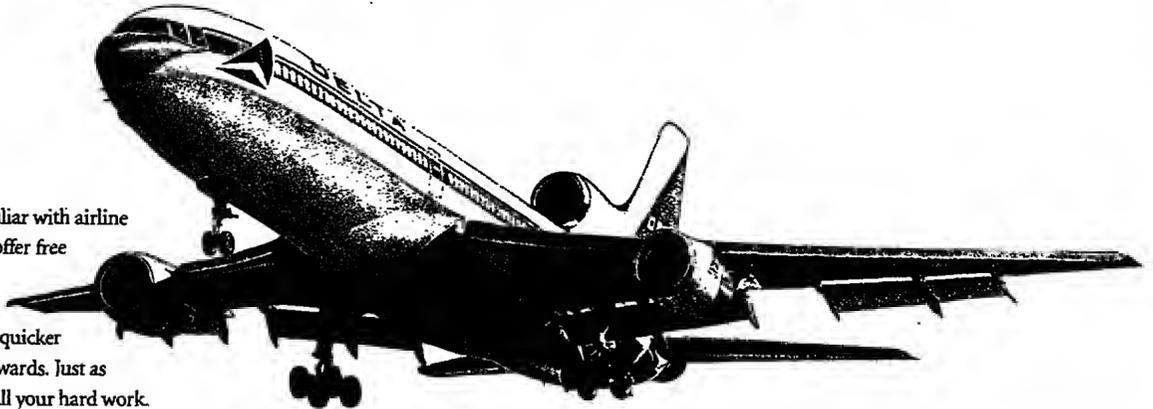
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DIS	28.00	+0.03
WAL	22.00	+0.02
TRW	18.00	+0.01
DUK	14.00	+0.01
CVX	32.00	+0.04
BP	28.00	+0.03
ARCO	24.00	+0.02

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.12
ORCL	48.00	+0.10
GE	35.00	+0.05
GM	25.00	+0.02
AMT	15.00	+0.01
INTL	12.00	+0.01
DIS	28.00	+0.03
WAL	22.00	+0.02
TRW	18.00	+0.01
DUK	14.00	+0.01
CVX	32.00	+0.04
BP	28.00	+0.03
ARCO	24.00	+0.02

THE TRIB INDEX

Category	Value
World	100.00
Europe	100.00
Asia	100.00
Africa	100.00
Latin America	100.00
Oil	100.00
Gold	100.00
Stocks	100.00
Bonds	100.00
Commodities	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Art	100.00
Collectibles	100.00
Antiques	100.00
Books	100.00
Records	100.00
Video	100.00
Television	100.00
Radio	100.00
Magazines	100.00
Newspapers	100.00
Books	100.00
Records	100.00
Video	100.00
Television	100.00
Radio	100.00
Magazines	100.00
Newspapers	100.00

INTERNATIONAL ST Near-Term Reb Key in Spanish M

By Brian McCherry
The Spanish economy is showing signs of recovery, according to a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released last week. The report says that the Spanish economy is growing at a rate of 3.5 percent, which is a significant improvement over the 2.5 percent growth rate of the previous year. The IMF also notes that the Spanish government has implemented a series of reforms that have helped to stabilize the economy. These reforms include a reduction in government spending, a increase in taxes, and a strengthening of the legal system. The IMF predicts that the Spanish economy will continue to grow at a steady pace over the next few years.

Country	Value
USA	100.00
Japan	100.00
Germany	100.00
France	100.00
UK	100.00
Italy	100.00
Spain	100.00
Canada	100.00
Australia	100.00
India	100.00
China	100.00
Russia	100.00
South Africa	100.00
Brazil	100.00
Mexico	100.00
Argentina	100.00
Colombia	100.00
Venezuela	100.00
Chile	100.00
Peru	100.00
Ecuador	100.00
Bolivia	100.00
Paraguay	100.00
Uruguay	100.00
Costa Rica	100.00
Panama	100.00
Dominican Republic	100.00
Honduras	100.00
Nicaragua	100.00
Guatemala	100.00
Belize	100.00
Jamaica	100.00
Trinidad and Tobago	100.00
Barbados	100.00
Suriname	100.00
Guyana	100.00
Guinea	100.00
Sierra Leone	100.00
Liberia	100.00
Ivory Coast	100.00
Ghana	100.00
Senegal	100.00
Gambia	100.00
Guinea-Bissau	100.00
Cape Verde	100.00
Mali	100.00
Niger	100.00
Chad	100.00
Sudan	100.00
Ethiopia	100.00
Somalia	100.00
Kenya	100.00
Tanzania	100.00
Uganda	100.00
Rwanda	100.00
Burundi	100.00
DRC	100.00
Zambia	100.00
Malawi	100.00
Mozambique	100.00
Botswana	100.00
Lesotho	100.00
Swaziland	100.00
Namibia	100.00
Angola	100.00
Congo	100.00
Zaire	100.00
Cote d'Ivoire	100.00
Benin	100.00
Togo	100.00
Sierra Leone	100.00
Liberia	100.00
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Cote d'Ivoire	100.00
Benin	100.00
Togo	100.00
Sierra Leone	100.00
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Senegal	100.00
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Guinea-Bissau	100.00
Cape Verde	100.00
Mali	100.00
Niger	100.00
Chad	100.00
Sudan	100.00
Ethiopia	100.00
Somalia	100.00
Kenya	100.00
Tanzania	100.00
Uganda	100.00
Rwanda	100.00
Burundi	100.00
DRC	100.00
Zambia	100.00
Malawi	100.00
Mozambique	100.00
Botswana	100.00
Lesotho	100.00
Swaziland	100.00
Namibia	100.00
Angola	100.00
Congo	100.00
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Cote d'Ivoire	100.00
Benin	100.00
Togo	100.00
Sierra Leone	100.00
Liberia	100.00
Ivory Coast	100.00
Ghana	100.00
Senegal	100.00
Gambia	100.00
Guinea-Bissau	100.00
Cape Verde	100.00
Mali	100.00
Niger	100.00
Chad	100.00
Sudan	100.00
Ethiopia	100.00
Somalia	100.00
Kenya	100.00
Tanzania	100.00
Uganda	100.00
Rwanda	100.00
Burundi	100.00
DRC	100.00
Zambia	100.00
Malawi	100.00
Mozambique	100.00
Botswana	100.00
Lesotho	100.00
Swaziland	100.00
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Angola	100.00
Congo	100.00
Zaire	100.00
Cote d'Ivoire	100.00
Benin	100.00
Togo	100.00
Sierra Leone	100.00
Liberia	100.00
Ivory Coast	100.00
Ghana	100.00
Senegal	100.00
Gambia	100.00
Guinea-Bissau	100.00
Cape Verde	100.00
Mali	100.00
Niger	100.00
Chad	100.00
Sudan	100.00
Ethiopia	100.00
Somalia	100.00
Kenya	100.00
Tanzania	100.00
Uganda	100.00
Rwanda	100.00
Burundi	100.00
DRC	100.00
Zambia	100.00
Malawi	100.00
Mozambique	

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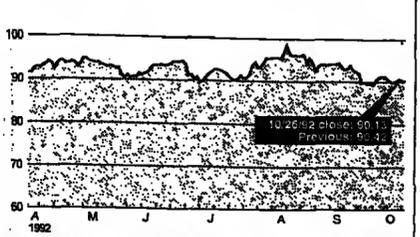
International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, October 27, 1992

Page 15



THE TRIB INDEX: 90.13

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for each region and an Industrial Sectors table.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

No Near-Term Rebound Likely in Spanish Market

By Brian McGarry. Special to the Herald Tribune. BARCELONA — The Spanish market has deteriorated with extraordinary speed since this summer but analysts are not counting on a quick recovery until European interest rates are on a clear downward path...

The market is unlikely to stabilize until late November.

After the Danish rejection of the Maastricht treaty in a June referendum, the market has slumped steadily and the decline has recently degenerated into a rout. Foreign investors, who had been major catalysts in the Spanish market's heavy growth in the late 1980s, took flight in panic.

Habitat Europe Is Sold

IKEA Is Paying \$125 Million For 77 Stores

By Brandon Mitchener. International Herald Tribune. FRANKFURT — As the German economy ails further, and not only past pay raises, but in some cases the very nature of the country's unique social partnership. For the first time in a decade, many German workers, the world's best-paid, are questioning whether they really need new raises. Some are even sacrificing gains already secured.

German Unions Are on Edge A Shaky Economy Threatens Their Status

By Tom Redburn. International Herald Tribune. BRUSSELS — Despite all the political and economic turmoil that has hit the beleaguered European Community in recent months, Prime Minister Carl Bildt of Sweden cannot wait to join.

Amex Posts Loss And Will Cut Staff by 4,800

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Monday that it would lay off about 4,800 workers in the charge card and travel services division as part of a major restructuring, and it posted a \$205 million third-quarter loss.

Sweden's Bildt: Full Tilt Toward the EC

By Tom Redburn. International Herald Tribune. BRUSSELS — Despite all the political and economic turmoil that has hit the beleaguered European Community in recent months, Prime Minister Carl Bildt of Sweden cannot wait to join.

France Gains Support on Farm Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. LUXEMBOURG — Most European Community agriculture ministers welcomed some support Monday for France in its opposition to a quick end to a farm trade dispute with Washington, but the EC Commission said it still expected a deal by Thursday.

Chiat/Day Loses Account

American Express has dismissed Chiat/Day/Mojo from creating and producing sales pitches for its charge cards, less than a year after it awarded the New York advertising agency the \$60 million account.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points.

Table with multiple columns: Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points.

The Carlyle Hotel advertisement. Includes text: 'Discerning visitors to New York select The Carlyle, one block from Central Park...' and contact information.

Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. advertisement. Includes text: 'The above Fund has declared a dividend of USD 0.15 (cents) per share...' and contact information.

Source: NAB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (Moscow). Other data from Reuters and AP.

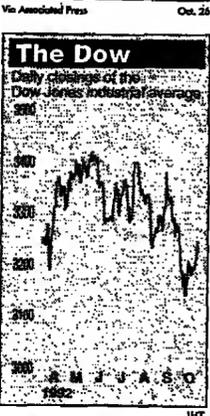
Wall Street Gets Boost From Politics

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rallied Monday on signs the economy is improving at a faster-than-expected pace and reports that the presidential election race is tightening. "The stock market likes the idea that President Bush still has a chance to win, because the stock market likes the status quo," said Richard Ciurullo, director of trading at Eagle Asset Management. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 36.47, to 3,244.11, with Procter & Gamble and Good-year-Tire & Rubber accounting for much of the gain. Computer-driven buy orders contributed to the index's rise, traders said. Advancing common stocks outnumbered declining issues by about 9 to 5 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was the slowest since Oct. 14, with about 188 million shares changing hands.

Bundesbank Caution Damps Dollar Rally

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Western Germany's cost of living leveled off again in October, according to data reported Monday. But the Bundesbank, moving to dampen any hope it would relax monetary policy, warned that it was premature to say inflation was under control. The dollar surged Monday on talk of a cut in German interest rates but faltered as Mr. Schlesinger and other Bundesbank officials played down the chances of an imminent reduction. The dollar closed at 1.5315 Deutsche marks in New York and 122 cents after topping 1.54 DM at one point in the session. On Friday it had closed at 1.5280 DM and 121.65 yen. "We still see no reason to relax our monetary guard," said Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president. While welcoming the fact that inflation was staying below 4 percent, Mr. Schlesinger noted that an increase in the German value-added tax in January could milify the reduction. Consumer prices in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg rose 0.3 percent in the month to October and were up 3.3 percent over a year earlier. In North Rhine-Westphalia, prices rose 0.3 percent in the month and 3.6 percent over a year earlier. The two were the first states to report October inflation data. The rates, which are subject to revision when extrapolated to all of

Western Germany, were essentially unchanged from September. In Eastern Germany, meanwhile, prices rose 0.1 percent in the month and 12.7 percent in the year through September. "We know the picture will worsen at the beginning of next year when the VAT is raised to 15 percent," Mr. Schlesinger said. "Costs and prices continue to rise, entirely due to domestic considerations." Oskar Issing, the Bundesbank's chief economist, provided other reasons the central bank was unlikely to relax its guard in big steps. Mr. Issing said that assessment of current progress "must also take into account that the present sluggishness of economic activity is eroding inflation in a number of European countries." "It remains to be seen to what extent this relative stability will be preserved once there is an economic recovery, a rise in commodity prices and a strengthening of the dollar," he said. The dollar's advance was limited both by the Bundesbank statements and lower-than-expected U.S. home sales figures. But confidence in the U.S. continued to grow. "There's a feeling in the market that the dollar has turned the corner," said Peter Lutton, senior economist with Barclay's Bank Ltd UPI in London. The pound closed in New York at \$1.5840, compared with \$1.6225 on Friday.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50
Amgen	248.75	247.00	247.50	+0.50

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	189	+15
Declined	129	-12
Unchanged	238	0

Amex Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	24	+2
Declined	20	-1
Unchanged	79	0

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	1,229	+175
Declined	1,282	-121
Unchanged	1,281	0

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	3244.11	3244.11	3244.11	+36.47
Indus	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12
Transp	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12
Comp	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	237.11	236.25	236.25	+0.46
Transp.	152.01	151.75	151.75	+0.10
Finance	151.75	151.75	151.75	+0.10
SP 500	236.25	235.25	235.25	+0.47

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	236.25	235.25	235.25	+0.47
Industrials	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12
Utilities	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12
Financial	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1,229	1,229	1,229	+175
Industrials	1,229	1,229	1,229	+175
Utilities	1,229	1,229	1,229	+175
Financial	1,229	1,229	1,229	+175

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	247.50	247.50	247.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
10 Year	101.25	101.25	101.25	-0.12
30 Year	101.25	101.25	101.25	-0.12
10 Industrials	101.25	101.25	101.25	-0.12

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	Value
NYSE	1,229	1,229
AMEX	24	24
NASDAQ	1,229	1,229

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Oct 26	Buy	Sell	Share
Oct 26	82,254	79,841	14,209
Oct 25	71,428	67,524	14,209
Oct 24	66,813	62,909	14,209
Oct 23	62,200	58,300	14,209

S&P 100 Index Options

Symbol	Call	Put	Chg.
SPX	1151.21	1151.21	+12.12

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close	High	Low	Prev. Close
Food	1151.21	1151.21	1151.21

Food

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
White Sugar (May)	23.50	23.50	23.50	+0.10
White Sugar (July)	23.50	23.50	23.50	+0.10

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Aluminum (May)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Copper (May)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
3-Month Eurodollar (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
6-Month Eurodollar (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Industrials

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Gas Oil (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Crude Oil (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Grains

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Wheat (CBOT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Wheat (KCBT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Livestock

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Cattle (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Pork (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Food

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Coffee (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Sugar (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Stock Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
FTSE 100 (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
DAX (L1FF)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Prev	Rec
Johnson & Johnson	3.00	11.4	11.2

Stock Splits

Company	Ratio	Prev	Rec
Bank of America	3:1	11.2	11.2

Initial

Company	Per Amt	Prev	Rec	
Amgen	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Resumed

Company	Per Amt	Prev	Rec
Bank of America	3.00	11.4	11.2

Stock Split

Company	Ratio	Prev	Rec
Bank of America	3:1	11.2	11.2

Usual

Company	Per Amt	Prev	Rec	
Amgen	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
U.S. Treasury (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
3-Month Eurodollar (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
High Grade Copper (COMEX)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Platinum (NYMEX)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Livestock

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Cattle (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Pork (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
U.S. Treasury (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
3-Month Eurodollar (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

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3-Month Eurodollar (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
High Grade Copper (COMEX)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
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High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Cattle (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Pork (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Record Profits Are Seen for S&Ls

WASHINGTON (AP) — The top regulator of the nation's savings and loans predicted on Monday that the thrift industry would experience record profits this year. Timothy Ryan, director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, said about 2,000 savings and loans with assets of about \$900 billion remain in business three years after the beginning of the government's bailout program. "Ninety-six percent of them are profitable," he said at a seminar sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders. "In fact, this year will probably end up being a record profit for the industry."

Sagging Economy Thwarts Boeing

SEATTLE (AP) — Boeing Co.'s third-quarter profits dropped 9 percent as fewer aircraft deliveries dragged revenues down, the aerospace company said Monday. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, Boeing had net earnings of \$364 million or \$1.07 a share on sales of \$6.9 billion, compared with profits of \$401 million or \$1.17 a share on sales of \$7.6 billion in third-quarter 1991. The poor economy has resulted in some airlines asking to postpone deliveries, Boeing said, although some deferred deliveries have been offset by new orders and by other airlines taking their new planes sooner.

Gas Prices Boost Oil Firms' Earnings

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Higher third-quarter natural gas prices helped major oil company earnings, although refining operations east of the Rockies lost money. Atlantic Richfield Co. said third-quarter earnings rose 80.4 percent to \$332 million, or \$2.06 a share, from \$184 million, or \$1.14, excluding one-time items, a year ago. Unocal Corp. said income from operations, excluding one-time charges, rose 140 percent to \$65 million, or 24 cents a share, from \$23 million, or 10 cents, a year ago. Phillips Petroleum Co. said income from operations, excluding one-time gains and charges, rose to \$51 million, or nearly 20 cents a share, compared with \$15 million, or about 5 cents. Exxon-Mobil Co. said third-quarter net income declined to \$25.4 million, or 52 cents a share, from \$26.8 million, or 55 cents, a year ago.

Dean Witter, NationsBank in Venture

NEW YORK (UPI) — Dean Witter Financial Services Group, a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and NationsBank Co., the fourth-largest U.S. bank, announced on Monday a joint venture to offer investment products and services to bank customers. Nations Securities, the Dean Witter-NationsBank unit, unites a division of NationsBank with NationsBank of North Carolina, a subsidiary of NationsBank. Each company's subsidiary will own a 50 percent interest in the venture, which will be based in Charlotte, North Carolina. Nations Securities will start as an independent securities brokerage firm in the first quarter of 1993, with 400 investment offices in selected NationsBank banking centers. Both companies will contribute professional staff and the venture will syndicate its business by offering products through other banks.

For the Record

Clark Clifford, a former U.S. secretary of defense, citing poor health, asked a judge to drop charges alleging he helped the Bank of Credit & Commerce International hide its ownership of U.S. banks. His trial is due to start Jan. 4. (Reuters) Resales of U.S. homes decreased by 0.9 percent in September, according to a survey by the National Association of Realtors. (Bloomberg) Continental Airlines Holding Inc. blamed the summer air fare war for most of a third-quarter loss of \$29.5 million, or 64 cents a share, which was nearly 50 percent greater than its year-ago loss of \$19.7 million, or 43 cents a share. The American Stock Exchange launched options trading on the Eurotop index on Monday. The Eurotop comprises 100 of the most actively traded stocks listed on nine European stock exchanges. (AFX)

GM: Stempel Succumbs to Pressure

(Continued from page 1) Auto Workers, and to many in GM's management about the fortunes of the company. The board, according to sources, was upset that Mr. Stempel did not share their sense of urgency about the need to restructure the company and trim its operations. Mr. Stempel's fate was basically sealed by the board's outside directors in April, when they stripped him of his powers as chief executive officer.

U.S. FUTURES

Season Season High Low Close Chg.

Season	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat (CBOT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Wheat (KCBT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Grains

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Wheat (CBOT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Wheat (KCBT)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Livestock

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Cattle (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Pork (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Food

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Coffee (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Sugar (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
U.S. Treasury (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
3-Month Eurodollar (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
High Grade Copper (COMEX)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Platinum (NYMEX)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Livestock

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Cattle (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Pork (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Food

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Coffee (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
Sugar (CME)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

Financial

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
U.S. Treasury (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01
3-Month Eurodollar (IMM)	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

BRITISH POUND (IMM)

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
1 Pound	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
1 Dollar	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

SWISS FRANC (IMM)

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
1 Franc	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

INDUSTRIALS

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

HEATING OIL (NYMEX)

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

SOYBEANS (CBOT)

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Index	1.229	1.229	1.229	+0.01

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1.2		

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All Aboard, but Not Just Yet

Europe's High-Speed Rail Still Only a Vision

Ferdinand Prottman
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — The plan to build a high-speed rail line through Europe is still very much a vision of the future. The 12 European Community nations agreed in December 1990 on a bold proposal to span the continent with a network of passenger trains capable of speeds exceeding 325 kilometers (200 miles) an hour.

Such a journey is impossible now. When it becomes reality, Europe will have passed a significant milestone on its troubled trip to economic and political unity.

Although progress is being made, high-speed rail throughout Europe is still very much a vision of the future. The 12 European Community nations agreed in December 1990 on a bold proposal to span the continent with a network of passenger trains capable of speeds exceeding 325 kilometers (200 miles) an hour.

Ken Cordner, editor of Modern Railways, Britain's leading railroad magazine, said: "There are plenty of problems and disagreements, but I'm optimistic. The technical problems are solvable and the political differences will be gradually worked out."

But like the broader move toward unity, creation of a superfast rail system has been slowed by a variety of national obstacles: divergent ideologies, manufacturers' rivalries, incompatible technical systems, public opposition along proposed routes and bickering among state-owned railway companies.

Another lure is fast, convenient travel. The 400-kilometer trip from Paris to London by high-speed train, once the Channel Tunnel is finished, would take about 4 hours and 15 minutes, compared with 4 hours and 35 minutes by air.

Manufacturers are building a new generation of locomotives that can adapt to three or four different electrical systems, which is a significant improvement. But for the long term, even that seems impractical.

There are four European industrial groups either already manufacturing or developing high-speed trains that are battling for contracts in Europe. They are also

EC Ponders Swiss Volksbank Reforms

To Help Raise Capital

Transfer of Airline Slots
BRUSSELS — A system under which airlines could lose airport takeoff and landing slots if they did not use them fully took shape at a meeting of European Community transport ministers on Monday, EC officials said.

The issue of "use it or lose it" plan would be aimed at making takeoff and landing slots available for smaller airlines once the EC has opened air travel to free competition next year.

President Rolf Deeler said the move to a public company would remove certain obstacles to external cooperation and participation. He said the changeover would widen the circle of investors interested in the bank.

Each group is being promoted to some degree by its government. A fifth consortium, headed by Thyssen Stahl, a German heavy engineering concern, has developed a magnetic levitation train and is aggressively trying to market it.

Provisions in 1991 more than doubled to 394 million francs. Bruno Schlicher, the bank's vice president, said he was optimistic that provisions would decline in 1993.

Under the conversion, Swiss Volksbank's participation certificates will be exchanged for shares. A registered share will be created. (Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1900	2800	2100
1800	2700	2000
1700	2600	1900
1600	2500	1800
1500	2400	1700
1400	2300	1600

Exchange Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam CBS Trend	104.50	104.30	+0.19
Brussels Stock Index	5,493.88	5,458.25	+0.63
Frankfurt DAX	1,542.49	1,526.82	+1.03
Frankfurt FAZ	604.11	598.51	+0.94
Helsinki HEX	710.16	690.39	+2.86
London Financial Times 30	1,976.20	1,981.70	-0.28
London FTSE 100	2,661.60	2,669.70	-0.30
Madrid General Index	200.02	201.18	-0.58
Milan MIB	825.00	825.00	Unch.
Paris CAC 40	1,770.74	1,766.41	+0.25
Stockholm Aftersvaerden	814.91	812.94	+0.24
Vienna Stock Index	Closed	368.02	
Zurich SBS	646.10	643.00	+0.48

Very briefly:

- British Steel PLC said it would reduce steel production by 20 percent until the end of the year because of slackening demand.
- NFC PLC said its Exel Logistics France unit had purchased two French distribution companies, Transports Pujos and Transports Martin.
- TI Group PLC is to sell the majority of the capital goods division of its thermal technology business to LOI Essen Industrie/Anlagen GmbH, part of Ruhrgas AG.
- British Petroleum Co. said production at Europe's biggest oil terminal, Sullom Voe in the Shetland Islands, was returning to normal after being cut in half by a fire.
- National Westminster Bank PLC's unit in Spain, Grupo Natwest, has

suspended plans to increase the number of branches there from 205 to 300 by 1996.

- Fifty-five Polish companies are for sale at a three-day business fair in Warsaw, sponsored by the government.
- Skandia Group said it would refocus its global reinsurance business, following Skandia Group Insurance Co.'s stated objective to reduce its exposure to nonlife reinsurance.
- Siemens AG's chairman, Heinrich von Pierer, said the company would cut about 15,000 jobs over the next two years, by attrition if possible, as a result of rising labor costs in Germany. (AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

KIO Finds 'Improprieties'

KUWAIT — The investment branch of the Kuwaiti government has reported "improprieties" in its troubled investments in Spain and the government has referred the case to the prosecutor-general, Kuwait's official news agency said Monday.

Finance Minister Nasser Abdullah Rodham told the news agency KUNA that the executive committee of the London-based Kuwait Investment Office disclosed the improprieties at Grupo Torras, KIO's holding company in Spain, in a preliminary report he had received.

A spokesman for Torras, meanwhile, said that accounts due out this week were likely to show an even bigger loss than expected for 1991. Press reports suggest that Torras, which has real estate, food and chemicals businesses, had a 37 billion peseta (339 million) loss in 1991. Torras originally registered a 2.8 billion peseta profit, and initial audits indicated in August that a 29 billion peseta loss was more likely.

The new management team in place since June has been quarreling with the outgoing KIO agent in Spain, Javier de la Rosa.

Norsk Hydro Slides Into Loss

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's light metals, fertilizer and petrochemical combine, on Monday reported a third-quarter net loss of 268 million kroner (\$43.5 million), compared with a profit of 39 million kroner in third-quarter 1991.

The result for the three months ended Sept. 30 was weaker than analysts had expected. The company blamed it on changes in European Community farm policy and an increase in imports of inexpensive fertilizer from Eastern Europe.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: R. H. MACY & CO., INC., et al. Chapter 11 Case No. 92 B-4047 (BRL). Debtors. Jointly Administrated.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF BAR ORDER FIXING LAST DAY TO FILE PROOF OF CLAIM AGAINST DEBTORS

TO ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES WITH CLAIMS AGAINST ANY OF THE DEBTORS REFERENCED IN THIS NOTICE: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, in Case No. 92 B-4047 (BRL), Chapter 11, re: R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., et al., has entered a Bar Order fixing the last day to file proofs of claim against the Debtors as follows: (1) Claims against the Debtors which are not in dispute and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 14, 1992. (2) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 21, 1992. (3) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 28, 1992. (4) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 4, 1992. (5) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 11, 1992. (6) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 18, 1992. (7) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 25, 1992. (8) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 2, 1992. (9) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 9, 1992. (10) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 16, 1992. (11) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 23, 1992. (12) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 30, 1992. (13) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 6, 1993. (14) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 13, 1993. (15) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 20, 1993. (16) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 27, 1993. (17) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 3, 1993. (18) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 10, 1993. (19) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 17, 1993. (20) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 24, 1993. (21) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 2, 1993. (22) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 9, 1993. (23) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 16, 1993. 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(29) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before April 27, 1993. (30) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before May 4, 1993. (31) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before May 11, 1993. (32) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before May 18, 1993. (33) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before May 25, 1993. (34) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 1, 1993. (35) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 8, 1993. (36) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 15, 1993. (37) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 22, 1993. (38) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 29, 1993. 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(44) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 10, 1993. (45) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 17, 1993. (46) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 24, 1993. (47) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 31, 1993. (48) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 7, 1993. (49) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 14, 1993. (50) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 21, 1993. (51) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 28, 1993. (52) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 5, 1993. (53) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 12, 1993. 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(139) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 4, 1995. (140) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 11, 1995. (141) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 18, 1995. (142) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before June 25, 1995. (143) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before July 2, 1995. (144) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before July 9, 1995. (145) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before July 16, 1995. (146) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before July 23, 1995. (147) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before July 30, 1995. (148) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 6, 1995. (149) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 13, 1995. (150) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 20, 1995. (151) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before August 27, 1995. (152) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 3, 1995. (153) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 10, 1995. (154) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 17, 1995. (155) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before September 24, 1995. (156) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 1, 1995. (157) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 8, 1995. (158) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 15, 1995. (159) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 22, 1995. (160) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before October 29, 1995. (161) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 5, 1995. (162) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 12, 1995. (163) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 19, 1995. (164) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before November 26, 1995. (165) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 3, 1995. (166) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 10, 1995. (167) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 17, 1995. (168) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 24, 1995. (169) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before December 31, 1995. (170) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 7, 1996. (171) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 14, 1996. (172) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 21, 1996. (173) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before January 28, 1996. (174) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 4, 1996. (175) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 11, 1996. (176) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 18, 1996. (177) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before February 25, 1996. (178) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 4, 1996. (179) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 11, 1996. (180) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 18, 1996. (181) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before March 25, 1996. (182) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before April 1, 1996. (183) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before April 8, 1996. (184) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before April 15, 1996. (185) Claims against the Debtors which are in dispute and which are subject to a contested claim and which are not subject to a contested claim shall be filed on or before April 22, 1

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SAA Sets Big Layoffs In Plan to Curb Losses

JOHANNESBURG—South African Airways said Monday that it planned to lay off a large percentage of its 10,000 workers to stem losses and boost competitiveness.

An SAA spokeswoman said the airline also intended to ground part of its fleet in an effort to get back into profitability within 12 months. Several foreign airlines have started to fly to South Africa after the lifting of travel sanctions against the country. This has cut deeply into SAA's virtual monopoly of flights to and from the country.

SAA has also been hit by competition at home with the emergence of two new domestic airlines in the past two years. The airline incurred losses of about 200 million rand (\$68 million) in the last two years.

The spokeswoman said savings measures would be implemented as soon as the government had approved the plan. She confirmed weekend reports that Mike Myburgh, the deputy chief executive, said SAA had launched a three-year rescue plan. He said the plan — to cut an as yet unspecified number of staff and to ground or lease some of its 45 aircraft — could begin in December. Mr. Myburgh said airline officials would meet Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers in November to seek his approval.

Iran's Market: Free of Risk, and Action

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — At the Tehran Stock Exchange, the clearing house responsible for the privatization of industries nationalized during the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the price of shares in Iran Razors remains unchanged.

This has less to do with the mullahs' shaving habits than with their unfamiliarity with the rules of the market. The concept that prices can fall has not caught on.

Farshid Jahani, a stockbroker, said Islamic "extremists" would not allow prices to dip, resulting in a risk-free but uneventful stock market.

According to Allah Verdi Rajati Sulmassie, the exchange's secretary-general, "the volume of transactions is 40 percent more than last year, but price fluctuations, by regulation, cannot be more than 10 percent per day."

"There are management and structural problems," he added. "I hope that the victory of President Hashemi Rafsanjani in parliamentary elections last spring would bring foreign investment and attract the capital of wealthy expatriate Iranians have yet to be realized. The green light to pursue an internationally competitive, free-market economy is lit, but structural and religious hurdles appear to be obscuring it."

"I have not made a profit for six months," complained a businessman looking down at the glassed-in

stock exchange hall, with its idle stockbrokers.

Sitting under a big blackboard where prices were posted, the brokers had the demeanor of obedient students in a classroom, not that of feverish traders bursting with nervous energy on the floor.

Nasrollah Barzani of the Bank of Industries and Mines, referring to the forces holding back the chaos characteristic of lively trading in

was somewhat defensive about why the authorities were proceeding cautiously since its official revival. "Our stock exchange is like a baby," he said. "It is only three years old."

Actually, it was introduced in 1966 under the shah but was paralyzed by the 1979 revolution, when the state nationalized private firms in an attempt to provide for the masses with "distributive justice."

hamed Hussein Adeli, a Central Bank governor, said the index is

creased tremendously, and to some extent, artificially. "The public responded enthusiastically and caused an increase in prices beyond our wildest expectations," he said. "The early boom momentum has subsided."

Mr. Adeli, who earned a doctorate in business administration from the University of California at Los Angeles, said the market had expanded to the full extent of capacity in the first stages.

"We are now in the process of automation," he said, by law shares still have to be physically signed, which is cumbersome and time-consuming.

Iran is now working on moving the rial's three-tier exchange rate with the dollar to a single rate described as a managed float. Mr. Adeli said this measure is intended to absorb excess dollars, reduce inflation and increase the government's supply of dollars. Industries will be allowed to pay up to 20 times as much as they do now to import raw materials.

The optimists argue that privatization is proceeding cautiously, but surely, if the world has moved away from socialism, Iran is in the process of distancing itself from state control.

Businessmen insist that the pace of privatization is too slow and stockbrokers worry about the constraints that bind them.

'They say no one should lose in the market. They don't allow prices to go down.'

Nasrollah Barzani, Iranian banker

other capitals, observed: "They say no one should lose in the market. They don't allow prices to go down."

"This is the rule, this is the system and this is the problem," said Mr. Jahani, the broker.

"Power centers are not familiar with the rules of the market," Mr. Barzani explained. "Privatization is being slowed."

"They want to have a stable market in an unstable market. It is impossible."

Also, according to Islamic rules, fixed interest rates are considered taboo, so bond transactions are forbidden.

Hassan Fahmizad, the deputy secretary-general of the exchange,

The religious radicals who were ousted from parliament this year favor a socialist or statist Islamic system. Those currently holding legislative power are similar in their religious and cultural conservatism, but they are capitalists. They enjoy the backing of the wealthy shopkeepers and merchants of Tehran's grand bazaar.

The secretary-general of the exchange, Rajati Sulmassie, said he anticipated that by next year, 400 companies will have passed from government to private ownership through the exchange.

The high demand and upbeat forecasts of Tehran traders at the outset pushed prices up, according to a number of stockbrokers. Mo-

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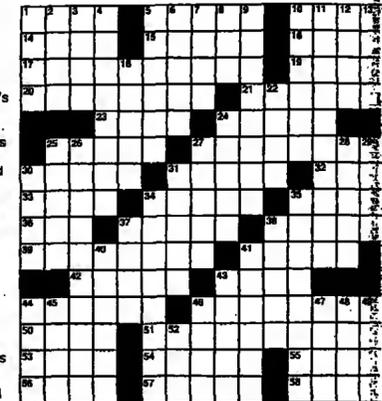
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Hosp. vehicles
 - 5 Stingy ant
 - 10 Slopes transport
 - 14 De — actor from N.Y.C.
 - 15 Growing out
 - 16 Mito specialty
 - 17 Opening action removing tension
 - 19 Schism
 - 20 Lady Chatterley's creator
 - 21 — Sunday (fifth after Easter)
 - 23 — a Song "Go ..."
 - 24 "R.U.R." playwright
 - 25 Mosshorn
 - 27 "Plants — life ...": Blake
 - 30 Winged
 - 31 A Caucasian, to Hawaiians
 - 32 Freudian topic
 - 33 Forming crusts
 - 34 French legislature
 - 35 Maintain
 - 36 Suffix with opal
 - 37 Suez
 - 38 Feel sympathy
 - 39 Called a poker bet
 - 41 Great care
 - 42 Left Bank chapeau
 - 43 Unite
 - 44 Noted dietists
 - 46 Hot Italian sauce
 - 50 "Ebony" — 1961 song
 - 51 This may decide a Seles match
 - 52 Part of Q.E.F.
 - 54 Caesar's early post
 - 55 Antlar part
 - 56 Puttering
 - 57 Whittled
 - 58 He lived 905 years

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 26

HEAR ODES CAB
ARLO REPEL GONE
LIPSERVICE LUNA
ONSET ACTA ENID
SAWS SPATES
RTE TATA TIENN
ARAT RAMS SCOFF
SURREPTITIOUSLY
PETER EDEN TEAK
REND OPTS STE
COULLEE SOLD
ACME FALA OASIS
CAPS EYEWITNESS
ALES RENAN EMIT
OAIT SAYS SITS

- DOWN**
- 1 Deep blue
 - 2 Ala. product
 - 3 Steep
 - 4 Temperance
 - 6 Less obtuse
 - 7 Charles or Victoria
 - 8 Torrid time in Tours
 - 9 Mother Goose's creator
 - 10 Built
 - 11 Wins one, loses one
 - 12 Societ's word
 - 13 Interest measurement
 - 16 D. S. Freeman subject
 - 22 Baritone Alan
 - 24 Zagreb nativa
 - 25 Virgule
 - 28 Have a rest period
 - 27 Papal cape
 - 28 Curved moldings
 - 29 President who was christened Leslie King
 - 30 Galathea's beloved
 - 31 — just as you've a mind to ...: Kipling
 - 34 Evade
 - 38 Estrange
 - 37 Procaçius



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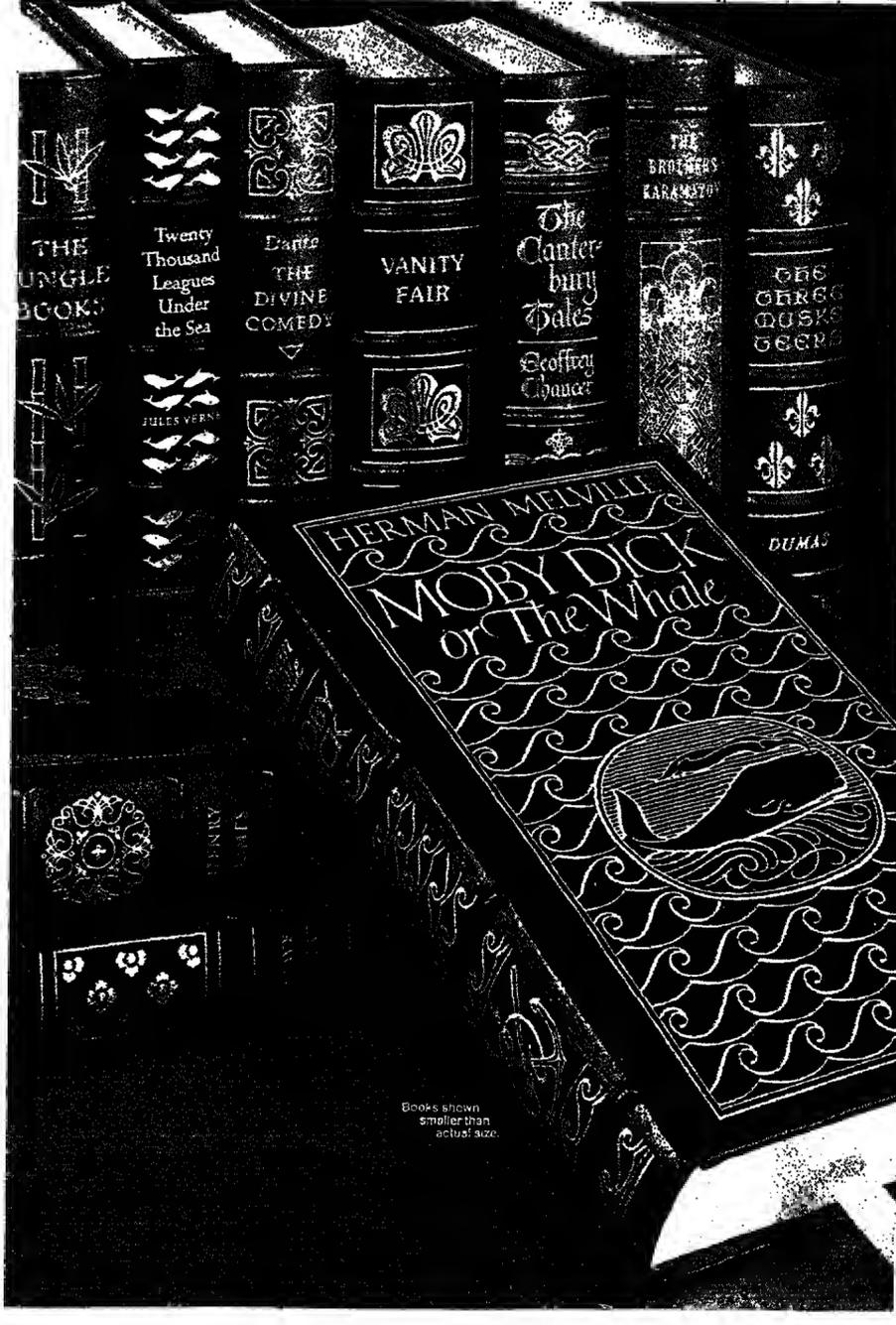
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Monday's Prices
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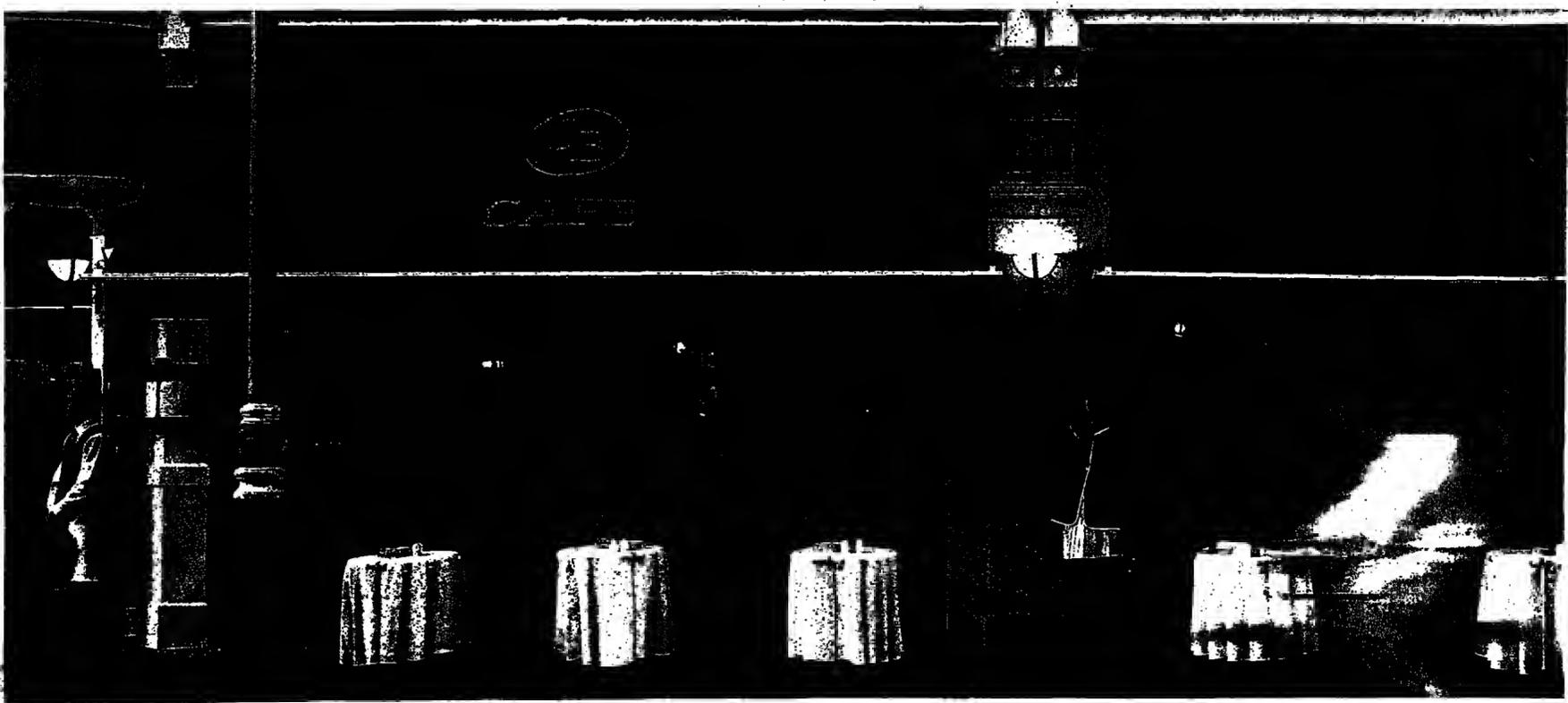
Stock	Chg	Vol	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	+0.12	1,234,567	15.2	115.50	114.80	115.00	115.12
Microsoft	+0.25	987,654	22.1	105.00	104.50	104.75	105.00
Apple	+0.18	876,543	18.5	95.00	94.50	94.75	94.93
Oracle	+0.30	765,432	25.0	80.00	79.50	79.75	80.05
Novell	+0.15	654,321	12.0	65.00	64.50	64.75	64.90
Lotus	+0.10	543,210	10.0	55.00	54.50	54.75	54.85
Intuit	+0.20	432,109	15.0	45.00	44.50	44.75	44.95
Visa	+0.05	321,098	8.0	35.00	34.50	34.75	34.80
MasterCard	+0.08	210,987	7.0	30.00	29.50	29.75	29.83
Amex	+0.12	109,876	6.0	25.00	24.50	24.75	24.87

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	115.12	+0.12	1,234,567
Microsoft	105.00	+0.25	987,654
Apple	94.93	+0.18	876,543
Oracle	80.05	+0.30	765,432
Novell	64.90	+0.15	654,321
Lotus	54.85	+0.10	543,210
Intuit	44.95	+0.20	432,109
Visa	34.80	+0.05	321,098
MasterCard	29.83	+0.08	210,987
Amex	24.87	+0.12	109,876

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IBM	115.12	+0.12	1,234,567
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Apple	94.93	+0.18	876,543
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Novell	64.90	+0.15	654,321
Lotus	54.85	+0.10	543,210
Intuit	44.95	+0.20	432,109
Visa	34.80	+0.05	321,098
MasterCard	29.83	+0.08	210,987
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Novell	64.90	+0.15	654,321
Lotus	54.85	+0.10	543,210
Intuit	44.95	+0.20	432,109
Visa	34.80	+0.05	321,098
MasterCard	29.83	+0.08	210,987
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Last-Minute Queries

WASHINGTON — We are now winding up what many experts consider the perfect presidential campaign.

I have on my desk hundreds of queries concerning the outcome, and I will try to answer as many as I can.



Buchwald

From Scottsville, Mississippi: "If George Bush loses the election, will he move back to his one-room studio in Houston, which he claims as his primary residence to avoid paying taxes in Washington?"

Bush hasn't announced where he will go if he is defeated. But he has always considered the one room in Houston his true home, and it is most likely that that's where he will write his memoirs and cut the sagebrush surrounding his condo.

From Andover, Massachusetts: "Do you think that if Bill Clinton is elected, he will renege the draft?" Bill has always supported the draft, and told friends that one of his biggest regrets is that his number was not called during the Vietnam War. If elected he may ask for a new number so that he can have

Will Aspen's Cars Spoil the Skiing?

ASPEN, Colorado — Wanted: a car czar to rid this mountain resort of traffic jams and pollution. City officials want to clean up the air before it spoils the skiing season. Lee Cassin, Aspen's environmental health officer, says that, on some days, the town's air is dirtier than Denver's. "People don't come to vacation in a pristine mountain valley to end up sitting in a traffic jam breathing bad air," said Brent Gardner-Smith of Aspen Skiing Co.

The city has developed a plan to reduce the number of cars coming into downtown Aspen and increase the use of mass transit, and is looking for someone to implement it. The car czar, who will earn up to \$50,000 a year, will have to be "a miracle worker," Cassin said.

one more crack at serving in the armed forces.

From Warren, Pennsylvania: "What will happen to Murphy Brown once the election is over?"

It will be curtains for Murphy if Bush wins. The inside dope is that there is a Bush-Quayle victory. Murphy will join the U.S. Navy Tailhook Association in hopes of finding a suitable father for her child.

From Montgomery, Alabama: "Is Ross Perot as big an enigma to you as he is to me?"

Ross is the kind of person in a family who says he's going out to buy a pack of cigarettes and doesn't return for six years. When Ross said that he was pulling out of the race, both the Democratic and Republican camps said, "Good riddance." When he said that he was coming back in, they both said, "Good God!"

From Bakersfield, California: "Why does George Bush try to identify with Harry Truman?"

Because someone told Bush that Truman attended Yale.

From Appleton, Wisconsin: "Any chance of Henry Kissinger becoming our next secretary of state under George Bush?"

Henry says that even if the president insisted, he has decided to devote the rest of his public life to telling the truth, despite the fact this could mean exposing his enemies for the mean-spirited people they really are. His only interest in Laos and Cambodia now is to sign up both countries as clients for his consulting business.

From Portland, Oregon: "If George Bush was out of the loop on Iran-contra, where was Dan Quayle when the bottom fell out of the economy?"

He was at Disneyland winding his Mickey Mouse watch.

From Rheinbeck, New York: "Should I know who Al Gore is?"

Not necessarily. I'm the only one who knows Al Gore. Al Gore is a friend of mine, and I want to tell you this right now. Al Gore is no Al Gore.

From Missoula, Montana: "I heard in a bar that Pat Buchanan likes to kick dogs. Any truth to it?"

None whatsoever. He likes to hit them.

From Winnet, Arizona: "Ross Perot?"

That's not the question. Come to think of it, it's not the answer either.

The Curious Case of Georges Simenon

By Katherine Knott

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Simenon was a man of excess. He wrote too many books, he told too many lies. At the end of his life, he undermined his own carefully drawn image with a series of increasingly embarrassing drabs and drabs of autobiography. It all culminated with his off-the-cuff, made-for-televised line about having had sex with 10,000 women.

He is, nevertheless, one of the towering figures in French-language literary history in this century. His work was admired by such unlikely people as André Gide and Hermann von Keyserling, and has been studied by scholars around the world for the secret of the rain-swept "atmosphere" of his hundreds of books. He wasn't keen to give away what the French call his *truc*, it was after all his capital, and despite all the glory and the attention, Simenon himself remains something of a cipher, a mystery that no literary Maigret has really pierced.

One reason is that Simenon, always prolific, drowned would-be biographers in his own windy memoirs. At the same time, the memoirs unwittingly leave us with a portrait of the writer that is less than flattering. The truth is that a lot of people who love Simenon's work don't like Simenon all that much.

"Simenon nuts don't like the man," said the French journalist Pierre Assolline, who has just published a biography with Julliard (to be published in the United States by Knopf; Presses de la Cité has also just issued the 25th and last volume of its *Tout Simenon* series). "I even know *José de Simenon*, Belgian university scholars, who have worked on Simenon for 30 years, and never met him. They could have seen him, they didn't want to."

For reasons he says he does not understand, Assolline was given something of a scoop by Simenon: "Three months before his death in 1989, the writer let him rummage through his extensive archives of letters, literary contracts, even doctors' prescriptions, and asked for nothing in return. 'I'll let you do this, but I won't help you,' Assolline quotes him saying in his preface. 'This way you'll be free, and I will, too.'"

The man Assolline brings to life is a curious mixture of rube and fox. He was always ambitious, he plotted out his whole career at a very young age. This relentless drive would leave skeletons in his closet, not least a series of anti-Semitic articles written when he was 17.

As he got older, he had the great man's ease with mayors and magistrates and famous doctors. Always open to the press, he was good copy and cultivated a kind of "Auschwitz" regular guy image, notably in the United States, where he lived after the war and until the mid-1950s. He was amiable and misanthropic. And yet his memoirs are surprisingly witty. At one point, he told a reporter he hated himself for leading such a luxurious life when he was really a simple man.

Simenon was not in any traditional sense a literary man. "He was a writer, a journalist, a man of the cinema, a man of the 20th century, he traveled a lot, he knew a lot of people," Assolline said.

He was also a businessman whose product happened to be words, millions of them. He started working as a journalist in his native Belgium at 16, turning out reams of copy, mostly for the conservative *Gazette de Liège*, under different signatures ("a journalist is a man who writes one or two columns on a subject about which he doesn't know the first word," he wrote at the time), and, facts not being



His memoirs undermined his image.

gated — though eventually left alone — for having contributed to collaborationist publications.

More serious than Simenon's actions during the war were articles he wrote in the *Gazette de Liège* based on the infamous fake known as the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, which was circulating in right-wing Catholic circles.

Assolline doesn't absolve Simenon, but he believes the articles were mostly out of character. The question whether Simenon was anti-Semitic is something of "a taboo," Assolline said. "I wanted to lance the boil. I saw some Italian journalists. They did whole pages: 'Maigret fascista.' I don't speak Italian, but I understand that!"

"For me, it's unthinkable to say, as some people do today, that Simenon is an anti-Semitic writer. He is a man who, having lived and grown up in an ultra-conservative Catholic milieu, which was traditionally anti-Semitic, wrote some articles at the age of 17 that are without a doubt anti-Semitic. But they are no more disturbing than those of Henry Ford in the Dearborn Independent at the same time. It's the same ink. And after that, he never came back to it."

Unlike the world where Simenon spent most of his long life, his fictional world is a mean and rainy one, haunted by poverty and failure, where man is small and life is steeped in the misery of everydayness. The rich are often misers, hatred is all that keeps some families together. People who are different, foreign, strange, are falsely accused and hounded by mobs. Where Balzac's poor boy heroes take to Paris with a certain panache, Simenon's are defeated before they even start, living in hotels with helpless pregnant wives, working in stifling offices, self-destructing finally not through great crimes but through petty thefts or alcohol. Wives and girlfriends are dead weight, gold diggers are pitiless, mothers are demanding and never satisfied.

The literary detective will find clues to Simenon's vision in his short, unhappy childhood. He was born in 1903 to a poor Catholic family. He adored his father, an unambitious man with a handlebar mustache who worked for an insurance agent and died young. His mother was nervous, pious, worn hard by poverty, which caused her to take in boarders, and desperate to uphold the family's gentleness. She openly preferred Simenon's younger brother when he died, she said, "Why is he dead, and not you?"

When Simenon married his first wife, Régine Renchon, his mother called her ugly. Later, when Simenon was immensely rich, she would spend her visits to his grand surroundings asking the servants whether the house was paid for. After she died, he wrote in "Letter to My Mother," "We never loved each other."

Simenon quit writing novels in 1973 and turned to autobiography, first the "letter" to his dead mother, and eventually one to his dead daughter, Marie-Jo, who committed suicide in 1978. That last book, "Memoires Intimes," recounts, in harrowing detail, his version of the failure of his second marriage, to the Canadian Denise Quimet, and the mental instability of Marie-Jo.

"His memoirs impoverished his myth," Assolline said. "They were so bad." They probably also endangered his literary reputation. "The novel novels, the romans durs, that's literature, and the best kind. The Maigrets are not. He himself did not consider them literature," Assolline said.

"He would have a better intellectual reputation, he might have had the Nobel Prize, if he had written less — if he had not written any Maigrets, if he had made less money, and if he had written fewer books."

PEOPLE

Murphy Brown's Baby Finally Gets a Name

Avery is the name. Television's Murphy Brown has decided to name her infant son after her mother, Avery. TV Guide reports in past episodes, Murphy — played by Candice Bergen — tried out many names. "We have hundreds of suggestions," said the CBS show's executive producer, Gary Donzick, and one viewer suggested Avery Brown. But Donzick added, "We thought of it."

The divorce records of the man whose son was photographed vacationing with a topless Duchess of York have been sealed. A Pittsburgh judge, R. Stanton Wetzel Jr., decided to seal financial and other documents in the divorce case of Anthony J. A. Bryan and his third wife, Pamela Zander Bryan, to prevent reports from seeping into the tabloids about the life and family of John Bryan, who became a target of heavy publicity after he and Fergie were photographed on the French Riviera.

Vaclav Havel, who resigned as president of Czechoslovakia in June, arrived in Paris on Monday to be admitted to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques at the Institut de France. Prince Charles will be admitted in December. Diana, Princess of Wales, will visit France next month to attend the Lille Arts Festival and a performance by the Royal Academy of Music in Paris.

Nelson Mandela and his estranged wife, Winnie, in a rare public appearance together, attended the wedding of their daughter in Johannesburg. The anti-apartheid leader spent 27 years in prison and the marriage of Zindzi Mandela to Zwelakhe Hlongwane was the first of any of his four children he has attended.

The rap group Public Enemy, which assailed Arizona in song for rescinding its Martin Luther King Jr. holiday cut short a performance in Tucson. Open for the Irish rock group U2, Public Enemy performed only two songs. "We're only days away from the vote and hopefully, when you vote the Martin Luther King holiday in, we can come back and play for you," lead rapper Chuck D told the crowd.

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